LOK SABHA DEBATES

Second Series

Volume XXIV, 1958

(15th December to 20th December, 1958)

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LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

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N.B.—The sign + marked above a name of a member on Questions, which were orally answered indicates that the Question was orally asked on the floor of the House by that Member

LOK SABHA

Monday, 15th December, 1958

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

[MR SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Report of the Committee on Customs Procedures and Organisations

*334. **Shri Vidya Charan Shukla.** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No 1045 on the 8th September, 1958 and lay a statement on the Table showing

(a) whether the Committee on Customs Procedures and Organisations has since submitted its report;

(b) if so, whether a copy of the report will be laid on the Table,

(c) the nature of the interim recommendations made by the above Committee, and

(d) action taken by Government thereon?

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shri B R. Bhagat): (a) Yes, Sir

(b) The Committee submitted its report only recently and Government hope to have their examination of the report completed and to formulate their decisions on the recommendations made by the Committee as soon as possible. Thereafter, the report will be laid on the table of the House

(c) and (d) A statement giving the information is laid on the Table of the Sabha [*See* Appendix IV, annexure No 1]

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: Have the Committee received complaints about difficulties in exporting even those items for which export incentives are being given by Government due to cumbersome customs procedure? I do not find any mention of it in the interim report. Is it a fact that the Committee considered this matter also? If so, have they made recommendations thereon?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: The fuller report deals with all the current problems

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: The statement says that a Customs Advisory Council has been recommended to be set up at the Centre and the reply of the Minister indicates that this is under examination By what time is the Council likely to be set up?

Shri B R. Bhagat: This is all under consideration Immediately it is finalised, it will be done

Shri Tangamani: Even when a question was asked during the last session, it was stated that interim recommendations had already been made and one of these was for the formation of a Customs Advisory Council May we know by what time the Council will be set up?

Shri B R. Bhagat: We are trying our best to expedite the whole matter

Shri C. D Pande: Has it come to the knowledge of Government that visitors and tourists who come from outside and Indians who are non-commercial visitors have found the

customs procedure here more difficult than in European countries?

Shri B R Bhagat. If the hon Member has any specific instance in view, we can look into it But as a general problem, all these matters have been considered

Shri C D. Pande. Compared to other foreign countries tourists find the customs procedure here more difficult and harassing

Mr. Speaker. The hon Minister wants to have specific instances, either personal or from others

Shri C D Pande: There is a general complaint that the customs procedure is more difficult here than elsewhere

Shri Dasappa: May I know whether gifts and other things which come to various institutions from outside, and furniture and other things of various offices located outside and transferred to India, are exempt from customs? If not, why not?

The Minister of Revenue and Civil Expenditure (Dr. B Gopala Reddi). Consumable articles are exempt from customs, but non-consumable articles are not

Mr. Speaker: The hon Member was only making a suggestion

Shri Dasappa: No, Sir I want to know why gifts like blankets and other things which are received in India by various institutions should be subjected to customs

Dr. B Gopala Reddi: The general policy is that consumable articles like milk powder and so on are exempt from customs but furniture machinery and things like that have to pay the usual customs duties

Mr Speaker: We are going into a larger question, regarding the policy relating to customs. Customs Act and so on. We cannot do that in such a short time during Question Hour

Law Commission's Reports on Statute Law Revision

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*935 { **Shri D C Sharma:**
Shri Ram Krishan:
Shri Sanganna:
Shri Easwara Iyer.
Shri Hem Barua: }

Will the Minister of Law be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No 180 on the 18th August 1958 and state

(a) whether the Law Commission's Reports on the following statutes have been received by Government

(i) the Specific Relief Act, 1878

(ii) the Land Acquisition Act, 1894,

(iii) the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881,

(iv) the Income Tax Act, 1922, and

(b) whether copies of the Reports will be laid on the Table?

The Deputy Minister of Law (Shri Hajarnavis): (a) Yes, Sir

(b) The ninth Report of the Law Commission (on the Specific Relief Act, 1878) was laid on the Table of the House on the 24th November, 1958 The remaining three Reports will be laid on the Table as early as possible

Shri D C Sharma. May I know when any action will be taken on these Reports? What is the procedure for implementing the recommendations contained in the Reports?

Shri Hajarnavis: These Reports are circulated to State Governments and their comments obtained Then they will probably form the basis of Bills which will be submitted to Parliament

Shri D C. Sharma: In view of the fact that some of the matters dealt with in these Reports like the Negotiable Instruments Act and the Income-tax Act are of a very urgent nature,

will the Ministry do something so that the recommendations are implemented very shortly.

The Minister of Law (Shri A. K Sen): So far as these two matters go, not only this Ministry but the Finance Ministry are vitally concerned. The Report on the Income-tax Act is now under the consideration of the Finance Ministry, and any action on that Report will have to await the Report, if any, which is made by the Committee presided over by our esteemed friend, Shri Tyagi, because he is inquiring into matters which vitally concern amendments to the Income-tax Act. It is only after the receipt of the Report of Shri Tyagi that any further action on the Income-tax Act could be possible.

Shri Sanganna: May I know whether the Law Commission have been reorganised to make a further study of these subjects? If so, what is the reason therefor?

Shri A K Sen: I do not think it arises out of this question. But if, you permit me to answer this question, I will do so

The Law Commission was asked to deal with two specific matters, firstly, the question of judicial reform in this country, and secondly, that of statute revision The first part of the work has been completed and the Commission have already made their Report which is under consideration of Government. The second part of the Commission's functions, namely, statute revision, is more or less of a permanent nature, and for the purpose of carrying out that function, the Commission have been reorganised. The actual reorganisation is in the process of being implemented.

Shri Easwara Iyer: In view of the fact that statute revision is more or less of a permanent nature, may I know whether the Law Commission is to be reorganised on the basis of full-time officers?

Shri A. K. Sen: Our contemplation is to make it comprise substantially of full-time members. But we want to associate members also on a part-time basis—a few advocates of outstanding merit, if possible—for the purpose of receiving the views of the Bar.

Shri Hem Barua: May I know whether the Law Commission has disagreed with the government's proposal that the constitutional rights of the High Courts to issue writs to Tribunals appointed by Government to expedite the administration of fiscal and revenue law be restricted; and, if so, what is the reaction of the Government to this?

Shri A. K. Sen: The hon. Member is assuming several things. The Report of the Law Commission is still under examination; and it is not quite right to draw the inference which the hon. Member has done The Report will, no doubt, be placed on the Table of the House as soon as it is printed. There are certain recommendations specially relating to income-tax which are also under the consideration of Government. I would ask the hon. Members to refrain from discussing this question until the Report is laid before the House and we have a discussion on it

Shri Tyagi: Is it also one of the terms of reference to this Commission to suggest ways and means to simplify the procedure of law courts, as I was told the other day there are about 1,82,947 cases pending in the High Courts today?

Shri A. K. Sen: The main report about judicial reforms concerns itself with recommending measures for expediting the work in courts. And that is the report which is under the consideration of Government and it will, no doubt, be placed before the House.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know which of the Ministries is dealing with the Land Acquisition Act and the Negotiable Instruments Act and also whether any directive has been sent to them to expedite it because these Acts are outmoded and antedated?

Mr. Speaker: The same question was put by the hon. Member.

Re-organisation of Administrative Set-up of Secretariats of Union Territories

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*936. { **Shri Naval Prabhakar:**
Shri Ram Krishan:
Sardar Iqbal Singh:
Shri Bhakt Darshan: }

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No 2390 on the 19th September, 1958 and state the further progress made in the Reorganisation of Administrative set-up of Secretariats of the Union Territories?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): The Scheme for the reorganisation of the Secretariat of the Delhi Administration has already come into effect on 1st December, 1958 Proposals for the reorganisation of the set up in Himachal Pradesh are being worked out. The cases of Manipur and Tripura will also be taken in hand soon thereafter

श्री नवल प्रभाकर : क्या मैं जान सकता हूं कि दिल्ली के अतिरिक्त और जो दूसरी यूनियन टैरिटैरीज हैं, उनमें यह काम कब तक पूरा हो जायेगा ?

Shri Datar: Sir, the object is to expedite the reorganisation as early as possible after finding out how the Delhi reorganisation works

श्री नवल प्रभाकर : क्या मैं जान सकता हूं कि दिल्ली में जो पुनर्गठन किया गया है उसमें सेक्रेटेरियो में क्या कुछ कमी की गई है और आर्थिक दृष्टि से उस से कितनी बचत की आशा की जा सकती है ?

Shri Datar: In the reorganised set-up, out of the 7 departmental Secretaries, only 3 have been retained and 4 have been rendered superfluous.

श्री भक्त दर्शन : क्या मैं जान सकता हूं कि यह जो विभिन्न संघ क्षेत्र हैं यूनियन टैरिटैरीज हैं उन सब के लिये एक ही प्रकार का कैडेर बनाने के बारे में भी कोई कदम उठाया जा रहा है ?

Shri Datar: No, Sir There are bound to be some differences in details; but the general plan is being worked out and the experiment in Delhi will be watched.

श्री नवल प्रभाकर क्या मैं जान सकता हूं कि यह जो सेक्रेटरीज हैं उन का स्टाफ पहले की अपेक्षा अधिक बढ़ गया है और उन से खर्चे भी ज्यादा बढ़ गये हैं ?

Shri Datar: No, Sir, the object is to reduce the staff

श्री नवल प्रभाकर सेक्रेटरीज तो कम हो गये हैं लेकिन स्टाफ का तो खर्च बढ़ गया है ।

श्री पद्म देव क्या यह सत्य नहीं है कि जो प्रशासकीय योजना बनी है वह पहले से अधिक खर्चीली है ?

Shri Datar: The whole question will be considered. The object is to rationalise the whole administration and to make it more efficient; and, incidentally, also to see to what extent economies can be effected.

Shri Assar: May I know whether it is a fact that two Advisers on fat salaries have been appointed by the Government to advise the Delhi Administration? After the creation of the Delhi Municipal Corporation these Advisers have no important work. If so, do Government propose to terminate their services?

Shri Datar: That is what I have already said. We shall watch the experiment in the course of these three months.

नया बिलासपुर नगर

२१८. श्री पद्म देव : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) हिमाचल प्रदेश में बिलासपुर के नये नगर के निर्माण में अब तक कहां तक प्रगति हुई है;

(ख) ८०० मकान बनाने का जो विचार है उन में से कितने मकान बन रहे हैं; और

(ग) यह परियोजना कब तक पूरी होने की संभावना है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री दातार) : (क) एक विवरण सभा-पटल पर रख दिया गया है । [देखिये परिशिष्ट ४, अनुबन्ध संख्या २]

(ख) ये मकान, भाखड़ा डैम बनने के कारण डिस्प्लेस हुए लोग बनायेंगे जिन्हें रियायती दरों पर जमीनें दे दी गई हैं ।

(ग) नये नगर को जल्द से जल्द बनाने के लिये पूरी कोशिश की जा रही है ।

श्री पद्म देव : क्या मैं जान सकता हूं कि जिन लोगों के लिये कम्पेंसेशन कम मिला है और खर्च ज्यादा आवेगा, उन के बसाने के लिये सरकार के पास क्या योजना है ?

Shri Datar: The object is naturally to help getting compensation for the land that will be taken for this dam. A new township will be established about 2½ miles from the existing township and there plots are also being given at concessional rates.

श्री पद्म देव : जो लोग इस वक्त बिलासपुर में जिन्दगी के बरबादी में रह कर अपनी आजीविका का कार्य कर रहे हैं उस शहर के उजड़ जाने के पश्चात् उन के बसाने के लिये सरकार के पास क्या योजना है ?

Shri Datar: Government are proceeding with two or three phases of work. They will take up the first phase as early as possible. Where plots are given the people are encouraged to build thereupon and materials also will be supplied to them at concessional rates.

श्री पद्म देव : उस शहर के उजड़ जाने से जो विधवा, अनाथ और बूढ़े रह जायेंगे, और मकान बनाने के योग्य न होंगे, उन के लिये सरकार क्या कर रही है ?

Shri Datar: This question is problematic. There are about 1,270 families which require rehabilitation and Government providing for all of them.

श्री रा० कृ० वर्मा : जैसा कि श्रीमान् ने मकानों को जल्द के जल्द बनवाने के लिये फरमाया, तो क्या जल्द से जल्द की कोई परिभाषा मिनिट अथवा घंटों में है ?

Shri Datar: It will be done before their present houses would be taken over and have gone under mortar.

श्री अमोल बर्मन : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि यह जो नया बिलासपुर नगर स्थापित किया जा रहा है, उस में कुल कितने खर्चे का अनुमान है ? केन्द्रीय सरकार उस में कितना हिस्सा बंटा रही है और क्या पंजाब सरकार से भी उस का कुछ हिस्सा लिया जा रहा है ?

Shri Datar: The total estimates at present made amount to about Rs. 92.64 lakhs.

श्री अमोल बर्मन : श्रीमान् ,

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप दिल्ली के बारे में पूछिये

Wastage of Steel in Ordnance Factory, Kanpur.

*929. **Shri S. M. Banerjee:** Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Committee/Board appointed to investigate into the wastage of Steel at Ordnance Factory Kanpur has concluded its findings;

(b) if so, what are its findings,

(c) the amount involved; and

(d) the persons responsible?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Deputy Minister of Defence (Shri Fatesinhrao Gaekwad): (a) Yes

(b) to (d) The Report has not yet reached the Government and so it is not possible to give this information

Shri S. M. Banerjee: May I know whether it is a fact that the Superintendent in whose time this wastage of steel took place has been transferred to the Metal and Steel Factory, Ichapore? Why was he transferred before the completion of the enquiry?

Shri Fatesinhrao Gaekwad: I require separate notice for this

Shri S. M. Banerjee: May I know whether any officer was appointed by the D G.O from the headquarters or from the Defence Ministry to investigate into these matters?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Shri Raghuramaiah): The Board of Enquiry consists of Shri D R Mullick, Superintendent of Ordnance Factory, Muradnagar, Shri M Prasad, Deputy Assistant Director General of Ordnance, Headquarters and a representative of the Controller of Defence Accounts

Shri S. M. Banerjee: May I know when this report is likely to be finalised?

Shri Raghuramaiah: The report is now being examined by the Director General of Ordnance Factories We are trying to expedite it and we shall have it as quickly as possible.

Shri Hem Barua: May I know whether it is a fact that a large amount of this wastage of steel was due to lack of co-ordination between the Ordnance factories and the Director-General as mentioned in the Audit Report for 1955-56 on page 16?

Shri Raghuramaiah: This relates to a particular shortfall in a certain thing and my hon. friend is raising a very general issue about lack of co-ordination. I have no information to connect this with that *(Interruptions)*

Mr Speaker: Order, order He has not got information that this is connected with that Next question

Vigyan Mandirs

*940 **Shri Shree Narayan Das:** Will the Minister of **Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No 499 on the 28th November, 1958 and state

(a) whether the working and benefits of Vigyan Mandirs already established have been reviewed and examined; and

(b) if so, with what results?

The Deputy Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Dr M M Das): (a) Yes, Sir

(b) A statement is laid on the table of the House

STATEMENT

As a result of the review carried out into the working of the Vigyan Mandirs already established, their role has been revised as indicated below to render them more efficient agencies for the dissemination of scientific and cultural knowledge in rural areas:—

(1) To serve basically as an educative institution with the object of explaining to the

villagers and making them familiar with the scientific principles involved in the various problems of day to day life;

(2) To bring about greater co-ordination between the working of the Vigyan Mandirs and the Community Development Blocks

2. There is also a proposal to provide a Cultural Wing in Vigyan Mandirs in order to bring the people close to cultural aspects of Indian life and to instil in them a desire to get acquainted with art, craft, music, etc.

Shri Shree Narayan Das: May I know whether this review of the working of the vigyan mandirs had been carried out by any special committee or by the Ministry itself?

Dr. M M Das: By the Ministry itself.

Shri Shree Narayan Das: From the statement it appears that as a result of the review that has been made it is proposed to provide a cultural wing in the vigyan mandir. I would like to know what is the precise nature of this proposal?

Dr. M M. Das: As it is now, it is a scientific organisation and it is proposed to attach a cultural wing There will be two more employees in each vigyan mandir and they will try to organise cultural shows among the villagers.

Mr. Speaker: What is this cultural show about? That is what he wants to know

Dr. M. M. Das: Folk dance songs, music, etc

Shri Shree Narayan Das: In view of the fact that this is mainly concerned with scientific matters, may I know whether the Government had considered if this addition of a cultural wing will not be adding to the difficulty of these vigyan mandirs?

Dr. M. M. Das: We do not anticipate any such difficulty.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: May I know whether the representatives of the local population are in any way associated with their running and also whether the panchayats are concerned?

Dr. M. M. Das: We are trying to secure the best co-operation of the State Government and so far as the local representatives are concerned, we want to take their help as much as possible; for instance, teachers and others we organise science clubs etc with their help.

Shri Tyagi: What is the total number of vigyan mandirs all over the country and what is the average expenditure of each mandir?

Dr. M. M Das: There are at present 19 vigyan mandirs all over the country The average capital expenditure of the revised scheme is about Rs. 20,000 and the recurring expenditure is about Rs 15,000 or Rs. 16,000

Shri S. C Samanta: In the beginning they did soil research work and a section was attached to them. May I know whether it has undergone any change?

Dr M. M. Das: It is not soil research section but soil examination section—you may call it so. They will continue to do that work.

Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri: According to this statement, a cultural wing is to be associated with these mandirs. Will it also seek to let the people know about the famous people of that locality so that the people may be conscious of the great people of India?

Dr. M. M. Das: I may inform the hon lady Member that this new scheme to attach the cultural wing to the vigyan mandir has not yet received the blessing of the Finance Ministry and so these details will have to be worked later on.

Shri N. R. Munisamy: May I know how far the activities of the vigyan mandirs are co-ordinated with those of the community development scheme?

Dr. M. M. Das: Recently we have taken up this matter with the Minister in charge of community development and we hope to have more co-operation between these two organisations.

Shri Shree Narayan Das: May I know whether as a result of the review that has been made it has been possible to discover the extent to which they have functioned effectively? What is the number of the people that have taken advantage of these?

Dr. M. M. Das: I am not in a position to tell the hon. Member as to how many people have taken advantage of this organisation. In some of them we find that they have created great interest among the local people and in some others due to improper selection of site, they have not done so effectively.

Rural Institutes of Higher Education

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*942. { **Shri R. C. Majhi:** / **Shri Subodh Hansda:**

Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that an assessment committee has been set up to assess the standards of achievements of Rural Institutes of Higher Education;

(b) if so, has it completed its work; and

(c) whether it has submitted any report to the Government and whether this report has been examined by Government?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Not yet.

(c) Reports on two Rural Institutes, namely Lok Bharati, Sanosara and Rural Institute of Higher Studies, Birouli (Bihar) have been submitted by the assessment committee to the Government.

Shri R. C. Majhi: May I know whether the Government has accepted the recommendation?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: There is no question of accepting the recommendations. Certain observations were made by the assessment committee about these institutions and they have been sent to the institutions concerned. Certain defects were pointed out and certain suggestions were made for improvement and the institutions have been asked to implement them.

Shri Subodh Hansda: May I know what are those defects and how the Government propose to solve them?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: There are a number of them and if the hon. Member is interested, I shall be able to place eight of them relating to the Rural Institute of Higher Studies, Birouli (Bihar) and six about the other. I shall place them on the Table of the House if the hon. Member is interested.

Shri Hem Barua: May I know how the Government proposes to co-ordinate the education that is available in these Rural Institutes of higher education with the existing pattern of the university education?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: Yes, Sir. That matter is already under consideration. In fact the inter-university board is examining that matter and they have already appointed a committee. It will go round and visit some of the institutions and study how they could be integrated with the general university education.

Shri Kodiyan: May I know what action has been taken to co-ordinate the work of the rural institute for higher education with the community development work in the rural areas?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: I do not know how this question arises out of this question.....

Mr. Speaker: This is rural and that is rural.

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: ....But I would like to inform the hon. Member that every effort has been made in the past and is also being made continuously to establish close co-ordination with the Ministry of Community Development. We hope that the products of these institutes, when they go out, will be useful workers in the rural areas.

Mr. Speaker: He evidently wants to know if the workers in the community development work will be trained from these rural institutes.

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: That is what I have said. There are no such training courses for the community development workers. But it is my information that many of the people who will come out of these rural institutes will be very suitable for doing the work in the communuity projects.

Mr. Speaker: Panigrahi.

Raja Mahendra Pratap: May I know.....

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. The hon. Member must also conform to the regulations of this House.

Shri Panigrahi: May I know the number of rural higher educational institutions now functioning in the country and whether there is any proposal to set up an institute in each State?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: In the first instance, ten institutes were started and we hope to start two more if funds are available. It is our desire to extend the scope of this scheme.

Raja Mahendra Pratap: What is the object? Will we make the students good agriculturists who will remain there in the villages or would they come out and compete with the urban population and run after offices? What is the object?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: I would refer the hon. Member to the report of the University Education Commission and also the report of the Rural Higher Education Committee.

Mr. Speaker: If it is possible to say it in a word or two, the hon Minister will kindly enlighten the hon. Member instead of asking him to go through all those reports.

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: I thought since he was asking about the aims and objectives of the rural institutes, I should refer him to those reports.

Mr. Speaker: He is only anxious to know whether these rural institutes also will add to the number of the unemployed going about the various offices in the country in search of employment or whether there will be any inducement for them to stay on in the villages and improve agriculture.

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: The main purposes of these rural institutes is that the students going out of the rural institutes should go back to the rural communities and serve those people. That is the main purpose why these institutes have been started in the rural areas, and we are hoping that most of the people will go back and settle in their own villages.

Vigyan Mandirs in Orissa

943. **Shri Panigrahi:** Will the Minister of **Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any Vigyan Mandir is proposed to be established in Orissa during 1958-59; and

(b) if so, whether the State Government have submitted any proposal to this effect?

The Deputy Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Dr. M. M. Das): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

Shri Panigrahi: May I know how many Vigyan Mandirs have been established in Orissa and whether there is any proposal to set up some more Vigyan Mandirs in the coming years?

Dr. M M. Das: At present there is only one Vigyan Mandir functioning in Orissa The Government of Orissa, a few months back sent us proposals that there should be four Vigyan Mandirs established in the State We have taken up this question and within a month or two, we are going to establish two more Vigyan Mandirs in that State

Shri Panigrahi: May I know where the present Vigyan Mandir is being located in Orissa?

Dr M M Das: It is at Hinjlicut, Ganjam district, Orissa. The other two most probably will be established at Bhadrak in Balasore district and at Angul in Dhenkanal district

Shri Amar: May I know how many Vigyan Mandirs have been established in Bombay State?

Mr Speaker: Orissa is at one end and Bombay is at the other end

Shri Sanganna: May I know what factors are taken into consideration for starting Vigyan Mandirs in the States?

Dr M. M. Das: The most important factor is the availability of a suitable accommodation which will have to be provided either by the State Government or any private person

Mr. Speaker: If anybody comes with a place, even in a forest, Vigyan Mandirs will be opened? It appears to be a little too broad when it is said that whoever offers a building, the Vigyan Mandir will be established there

Shri Tyagi: Whether there is some soil to be tested or not?

Dr. M. M. Das: It is primarily intended for the rural areas So, if we find a suitable accommodation in rural areas, with a high school or a multi-purpose school, a market etc then we will consider opening Vigyan Mandirs there.

Shri Nagi Reddy: May I know the expenditure incurred so far on the Vigyan Mandirs that have been established and the recurring expenditure for the coming years on them?

Mr Speaker: I think he answered it.

Shri Nagi Reddy: When there is a building, there is no capital expenditure involved That is his answer So, I would like to know the expenditure that has been incurred so far and the expenditure that will be incurred annually in the future

Dr. M M. Das: It is wrong to think that if the building is provided then everything is there What about scientific equipment?

Shri Nagi Reddy: My question has not been answered Let him give the expenditure incurred

Mr Speaker: It does not matter He said earlier that the expenditure is about Rs 20,000 generally, and something more is spent as recurring expenditure There are heaps of questions here We do not progress beyond ten to twelve questions Whichever question appears first, it is caught. Why not we proceed from question to question? I would request hon. Members to go through all the questions and then pick out and send on to me those questions which they consider important and which they would ask me to take up I shall try to arrange. Otherwise, we are just spending all our time practically on the first few questions and exhaust them, though there are more important questions which follow

Shri Narayanankutty Menon: Then you will get notice of all the questions in your hand

Mr. Speaker: I have no objection.

कैन्टोनमेन्ट एक्ट १९२४ के संशोधन

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*९४४. { श्री भक्त दर्शन / श्री नवल प्रभाकर :

क्या प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री ३० अगस्त, १९५८ के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या ७३४ के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) फौजी फार्मों व छावनियों के निदेशालय द्वारा प्रस्तावित संशोधनों पर विचार कर के छावनी अधिनियम, १९२४ में संशोधन करने वाले व्यापक विधेयक को अन्तिम रूप देने में इस बीच क्या प्रगति हुई है; और

(ख) यह संशोधनकारी विधेयक सभा के समक्ष कब तक प्रस्तुत कर दिया जायेगा ?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Sardar Majithia): (a) The proposals made by the Director of Military Lands and Cantonments for amending the various sections of the Cantonments Act, 1924 are still under examination in the Ministry, and it will take some time to complete this examination in view of the large number of proposals involved and the various problems covered by them

(b) In view of what has been stated in (a) above and also in view of the fact that consultation with other Ministries concerned the matter will have to take place, it will take some time before the amending Bill is brought before the House.

श्री भक्त दर्शन : इस प्रश्न के विषय में पिछले चार वर्षों से मन्त्रालय की ओर से यह कहा जा रहा है कि इस पर विचार किया जा रहा है, यह अंडर कंसिडेशन है। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि यह अंडर कंसिडेशन है, एक्टिव कंसिडेशन है या कौन सी स्टेज कंसिडेशन की है ?

Sardar Majithia: It is not for the last four or five years. I said that since last year, since August last, it is under consideration. I have said that there are over 70 amendments which have to be put through and which are under examination. An officer was appointed; he has taken six months, and has come out with comprehensive proposals. They involve consultations with the Ministries of Law, Finance, Health, etc. Therefore, it would take quite sometime before we can come out with a comprehensive proposal.

श्री भक्त दर्शन : क्या माननीय मंत्री जी बतलाने की कृपा करेंगे कि यह जिन धाराओं का संशोधन किया जा रहा है, उन में से कौन कौन सी मुख्य धारायें हैं, इस अधिनियम की, इस एक्ट की जिन पर कि विचार किया जा रहा है ?

Sardar Majithia: The need for revising this Act is as follows: (1) To give effect to the various changes which have become necessary in certain sections of the Act on account of the constitutional changes in the country and to overcome the difficulties we have experienced in the day-to-day working of the Act; (2) To give effect to the various measures which have at present been undertaken by the issue of executive instructions towards the democratization of the cantonments administration such as the introduction of parity in the composition of membership, the delegation of certain powers of the Cantonment Boards to the civil areas Committees, etc (3) To give effect to the decisions which may be reached by the Government on the recommendations of the Estimates Committee contained in the 46th Report; and (4) this is the most important— to enable the Government to extend compulsory primary education to cantonment areas.

श्री नवल प्रभाकर : अभी माननीय मंत्री जी ने कहा कि विभिन्न मन्त्रालयों को उन की जानकारी के लिये यह बिल भेज दिया गया है। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि कितने

मन्त्रालयों को यह एवेलिंग बिल भेजा गया है और उन में से कितनों ने अपनी सहमति प्रकट की है ?

Sardar Majithia: I did not say that the Bill has been sent to the other Ministries. I said that the other Ministries will have to be consulted before the proposals take shape

श्री भक्त दर्शन : मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि जब इस संशोधन करने वाले विधेयक को अन्तिम रूप दिया जा रहा है, उस के बाद उस को संसद् में लाने से पहले क्या देश भर में जो छावनी बोर्ड हैं तथा उन के जो सदस्य हैं, उन सब से भी परामर्श किया जायेगा ?

Sardar Majithia: That is a suggestion which will be duly considered.

Purchase Organisation at Rourkela

*945. **Shri Morarka:** Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the annual purchases made through the purchase organisation at Rourkela come to more than six crores of rupees;

(b) if so, the details of the organisation which handles this volume of purchase; and

(c) what check, if any, is exercised by the Government or the D.G.S. & D. on these purchases?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Shri Gajendra Prasad Sinha): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The purchase organisation consists of 10 Purchase Officers, 3 Section Officers and 72 other staff.

(c) A statement showing the delegation of powers and checks exercised is laid on the Table of Lok Sabha. [See Appendix IV, annexure No. 3.]

Shri Morarka: May I know what are the other places where we have these purchase organizations for the Rourkela plant?

Shri Gajendra Prasad Sinha: For the Rourkela plant, the main office is at Rourkela. We have some staff at Calcutta also.

Shri Morarka: May I know whether any purchases are made for the Rourkela plant from the head office which is in Delhi?

Shri Gajendra Prasad Sinha: The General Manager has got powers to purchase upto Rs. 25 lakhs. So, naturally, purchases up to Rs. 25 lakhs are made from Rourkela. That is the arrangement. For less than Rs. 25 lakhs—

Mr. Speaker: For the whole plant per year or for parts of the plant?

Shri Gajendra Prasad Sinha: For particular items.

Shri Morarka: I am afraid my question has not been answered. What I wanted to know was, whether any purchases are made for the Rourkela plant from the head office of the Hindustan Steel (Private) Ltd. which is situated at Delhi

Shri Gajendra Prasad Sinha: Most of the purchases are finalized at Rourkela, as I have already stated. If we have to purchase certain things which exceed the amount of Rs. 25 lakhs, then the approval of the Board of Directors as well as the Government is taken.

Some Hon. Members rose—

Mr. Speaker: The Parliamentary Secretary says there is a division of powers. For purchases above a particular limit—a pecuniary limit—they must come to Government for sanction.

Shri Banga: Is there any committee attached to the head office whose duty it would be to screen these proposals for purchase, and also to examine how these purchases have been made?

Shri Gajendra Prasad Sinha: Whenever any purchase is made, the Financial Adviser as well as the Accounts

Officer are there. The Board of Directors of the Rourkela Plant or the Hindustan Steel (Private) Limited also look after this.

Shri Ranga: May we take it that the purchases are made only when the three officers are unanimous about it?

Shri Gajendra Prasad Sinha: Whenever there is any difference, the matter is referred to the head office

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: May I know what percentage out of this annual purchase of Rs 6 crores is made locally or whether the committee which the Parliamentary Secretary just now mentioned also deals with the purchases from abroad?

Shri Gajendra Prasad Sinha: I have not got the break-up regarding purchases abroad; I have already given the total figure

Shri Thirumala Rao: The Parliamentary Secretary was pleased to say that the General Manager is authorised to make purchases up to a limit of Rs. 25 lakhs. Does it include purchases from outside India and inside India, and if so, what is the proportion?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): The statement laid on the Table makes the position quite clear There are various grades of power delegated to various officers The General Manager is authorised to make purchases upto Rs 25 lakhs, whether it is from inside the country or from outside the country Beyond that, the General Manager has to refer the matter to higher authorities

Shri Damapa: May I know whether it is not a fact that any item of expenditure involving foreign exchange is a matter which should be referred to higher authorities?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: Matters in which foreign exchange is involved are referred to the Government by the Board of Directors

Shri Damapa: May I know whether these purchases are kept within the limits of the budgeted amount sanctioned for the department, or are they permitted to exceed the budgeted limit?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: The Board of Directors finalise everything. They prepare the budget and nothing goes out of the limits

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: The statement says that the Financial Advisers act as a check over all these purchases made by the purchase officers May I know if any complaints have been received against the conduct of the Financial Advisers in Bhilai and Rourkela and if so, whether they have been investigated?

Shri Gajendra Prasad Sinha: There has been no complaint against the Financial Advisers so far as we know

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: So far as Bhilai was concerned, I made complaint in writing and the hon Minister promised me that the matter would be investigated May I know if the investigation has been made and what is the result of it?

Mr. Speaker: The hon Member is going away from Rourkela to Bhilai.

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: The question refers to the Hindustan Steel (Private) Limited

Mr. Speaker: Not to the whole of it, but to Rourkela Hon Members will confine themselves to the question

Shri Morarka: May I know whether there was any occasion for this purchase organisation to refer to the Government of India for their decision any items which they have purchased so far?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: I am not aware whether there has been any such occasion Clause 19 of the Articles of Association stipulates that any programme of capital expenditure for an amount exceeding Rs 40 lakhs should be referred to the Central Government

Shri Panigrahi: What are the amounts of purchases in 1956-57 and 1957-58 and what are the foreign exchange contents of them?

Mr. Speaker: Why are hon. Members worried about the foreign exchange? We are going from one thing to the other.

Shri Panigrahi: What is the purchase value?

Mr. Speaker: If they are interested in Rourkela, foreign exchange must be found. Is the hon. Member going to increase the foreign exchange by this question? They are trying their best in regard to foreign exchange.

Raja Mahendra Pratap: From this question and from such questions, it appears that our Members are very suspicous about these purchases. It will be better that a committee of five Members of this House is formed and they should always examine all purchases.

Mr. Speaker: I have no objection to take away the time of the House There are some questions set here against some of our own Members here. They are asked to answer, because they are Members in some administration, though they are not the chief administrators there. They have written to me saying that they have nothing to do except sitting there and the chief administrators must be asked If the hon Member's suggestion is accepted, all the Ministers will go to sleep and one Member will be answering the question of another. Members will be involved in all these questions hereafter and nobody will be safe. Next question

Water Supply in Delhi

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*946. { Shri Bibhuti Mishra: / Shri D. C. Sharma: / Shri Ram Krishan: / Shri Shree Narayan Das: / Shri Vajpayee: / Shri U. L. Patil: / Shri Panigrahi:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether the officer appointed for fixing responsibility of the individual officers concerned in regard to the recent breakdown in water supply in Delhi has submitted his report;

(b) if so, the main recommendations; and

(c) the action taken thereon?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) No

(b) and (c). Does not arise.

श्री विभूति मिश्र दिल्ली में पानी के संकट का इतना बड़ा कांड हो गया और सरकार ने अब तक यह पता नहीं लगाया कि किस की वजह से ऐसा हुआ। इस लिये मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या इस दिशा में सरकार का कुछ ध्यान है या नहीं ।

Shri Datar: The hon. Member is aware that a committee was appointed which went into the whole matter and it felt that it might not be proper to apportion the blame amongst certain officers. The present officer has been appointed for purpose of finding out who were the officer or officers responsible for certain acts of dereliction of duty

श्री विभूति मिश्र अभी आप ने जो जवाब दिया मेरा प्रश्न भी उसी तरह का है। आप ने कहा कि इस तरह की कमेटी बिठाई गई है । मैं समझता हूं कि मेरे प्रश्न में और उस के जवाब में कोई फरक नहीं है। इसलिये सरकार को इस का जवाब देना चाहिये कि इस के बारे में क्या किया गया है।

Shri Datar: I have stated very clearly that for the purpose of fixing the responsibility of the individual officers, an officer has been appointed, as pointed out by the committee which had been appointed to go into the whole question.

श्री विभूति मिश्र . जो अफसर बहाल हुआ है, वह किस हद तक अपना काम पूरा कर चुका है ?

Shri Datar: That officer is carrying on his work and he might submit his report at a very early date.

श्री मधल प्रसाकर : दिल्ली म्युनिसिपल कारपोरेशन और सरकार के जो अपने अपने अधिकार हैं उन को देखते हुए मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या सरकार को यह अधिकार है कि वह दिल्ली म्युनिसिपल कारपोरेशन से किसी तरह की गड़बड़ी की जांच के लिये कह सके?

Shri Datar: This officer was appointed with the concurrence of the Mayor herself.

Shri Shree Narayan Das: May I know the number of officials who have been asked to explain their conduct and their categories?

Shri Datar: I cannot give the details just now.

Shri Vajpayee: There was a report in the Press that the water supply of Delhi is likely to be threatened again because of some nulla changing its course. May I know if the hon. Minister will give an assurance that there will be no break-down in water supply, at least not before the next session of Parliament?

Shri Datar: Let not the hon. Member go from the officers to the alleged or feared break-down. Government are taking all proper steps in the matter

Neyveli Thermal Power Station

\+

*947. **Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri:**
Shri Thanulingam Nadar:
Shri Ram Krishan:

Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to lay a statement on the Table showing the broad details of the project report of the Thermal Power Plant proposed to be set up at Neyveli with Russian aid?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Shri Gajendra Prasad Sinha): The Thermal Power Station is designed for an installed capacity of 250 M.W and will consist of five condensing turbines rated at 50 M.W. each and operating at steam conditions of 90 atmosphere absolute and 535 C. The project report has been drawn up by Messrs. Technoexport, Moscow, in close association with experts of the Government of India, from the Planning Cell of the Central Water and Power Commission (Power Wing). The specifications of the plant, machinery and equipment generally follow the norms and standards prevailing in the U.S.S.R., but have been modified, wherever necessary, so as to bring them into conformity with Indian standards and conditions. The Project Report has been broadly accepted by the Neyveli Lignite Corporation. Negotiations with the Soviet suppliers are now in progress with a view to drawing up contracts for the supply of working drawings and of plant, machinery and equipment based on those drawings.

Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri: Considering that this involves an aid of 500 million roubles and that aid has to be utilized between 1957 and 1961 and it is already nearing 1959 what steps are being taken to expedite the schemes so that the aid may be fully utilized?

Shri Gajendra Prasad Sinha: The project report was received on 16th October, 1958. So, the matter is under consideration of the Government. I would like to add that the figure given by the hon. lady Member, namely, 500 million roubles, is not exclusively for this project.

Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri: There are five other projects connected with this. May I know what has been done to take advantage of this aid of 500 million roubles by the other five connected projects also?

Shri Gajendra Prasad Sinha: I have already stated that the project report has been received only on 16th October 1958 An expert team went to Moscow to negotiate for the purchase of machinery required for this purpose. This shows that the maximum effort is

being made to expedite the matter and no other effort is necessary

Shri Sampath: May I know the approximate date when this thermal station will go into operation?

Shri Gajendra Prasad Sinha: There are five units. The first unit is expected to be commissioned by March 1961 The others will follow in March 1962

Shri Jaipal Singh. May I know whether the aid is on deferred payment basis or barter basis? If it is on deferred payment basis, when will the entire loan be repaid?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): The entire matter is being examined. As the final decision has not been taken by the Government regarding the project report and the form of repayment, it will not be in the public interest to disclose all the information

Shri Jaipal Singh: I do not know how the public interest comes in We are not asking for details

Shri K. D. Malaviya: May I submit that the project report has not yet been formally accepted by the Government? As such, there are many details which are still to be finally accepted and formalised Under these circumstances, it will not be proper for me just now to disclose all the information, which may be premature Perhaps they may not be useful for the hon Members

Shri Jaipal Singh: Are we to understand, therefore, that Government do not yet know whether it is to be on deferred payment basis or barter basis? Even the fundamental is yet to be decided

Mr. Speaker: The hon Minister does not want to disclose it now

Shri N. E. Munisamy: May I know whether the Neyveli Project is an integrated project for briquetting and carbonising plants in addition to the thermal plant?

Shri Gajendra Prasad Sinha: It is an integrated project. But then the question of priority comes in. The first priority will be to the thermal plant

Shri Kanhai Singh: Regarding this aid upto 1961, is the Government in a position to tell us whether they can make use of this aid within that date?

Shri Gajendra Prasad Sinha: We are making every effort to stick to the schedule

Shri Tangamani: May I know how much of the Soviet aid is allotted to the thermal power station? May I also know whether the integrated plant consisting of four projects also will be completed by 1962?

Shri Gajendra Prasad Sinha: The approximate cost of this thermal plant will be near about Rs 24 44 crores

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: The project report has already been submitted in October I just want to know by what time will this be finalised—prior to the report of the team that has gone to the Soviet Union or after their return?

Shri K. D Malaviya: The project report has been examined here by the various expert bodies and it is likely that it will be accepted by the Government very soon But I cannot make any other commitment just now

Bharat Electronics (Private) Ltd.

*950. **Dr Ram Subhag Singh:** Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state

(a) whether the Bharat Electronics (Private) Limited, Bangalore, is working upto its full production capacity;

(b) if not, what is its present productive capacity, and

(c) what are the reasons for the non-utilization of its full productive capacity?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Shri Raghuramaiah): (a) No, Sir

(b) The present estimated production capacity of the factory for a single shift is for equipment worth about Rs 1 2 crores a year

(c) Development work and modifications which had to be carried out to make equipment suit the requirements of user Departments, demonstrations, technical tests and trials which had to be arranged in respect of the equipment, and difficulties in respect of foreign exchange constitute the main reasons for the non-utilisation of the full capacity of the BEL factory

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: May I know what percentage of the factory is being utilized to produce goods?

Shri Raghuramaiah: At the moment, 40 to 50 per cent

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: May I know whether the goods produced there are all utilized by the Defence Ministry?

Shri Raghuramaiah: Up till now most of the things manufactured there are for various other departments like railways and so on, not for defence services

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: May I know whether the foreign exchange difficulty was visualized at the time when this big building programme was undertaken, most of which is at present lying vacant?

Shri Raghuramaiah: No, not in 1952

Shri N R. Munisamy: May I know whether it is a fact that the non-utilisation of this capacity is mainly due to want of planning and also not satisfying the specifications of civilian requirements?

Shri Raghuramaiah: The main difficulty has been that in the case of certain wireless sets required by certain users they demanded some more modifications The development work in that connection took some time There have also been improvements in the field of electronics since 1952

Shri M. R. Krishna: May I know whether any item has been struck off from the list of items which were originally intended to be manufactured in BEL

Shri Raghuramaiah: No, Sir

Shri Shivananjappa: May I know whether there is any proposal to manufacture cheap community radio sets in Bharat Electronics?

Shri Raghuramaiah: We have various proposals under consideration. It is premature to say whether any particular item will be taken up

Shri Morarka In answer to a question the hon Minister stated recently that they have decided to manufacture radio valves in this factory May I know whether they are going to have any foreign collaboration with any country and, if so, the nature of it?

Shri Raghuramaiah: That is actually under consideration—the question of foreign collaboration At this stage it may be premature to give any detail

Shri Morarka. May I take it that the Government has not yet decided about any foreign collaboration and no decision has been taken yet?

Shri Raghuramaiah: If the hon Member is referring to the actual name of the company with whom we are going to collaborate, no decision has been taken to my knowledge

Shri Hem Barua: May I know whether it is a fact that Bharat Electronics (Private) Limited has suffered losses to the tune of Rs 18,87,472 upto the date of its commencement of production in January 1956, and, if so, whether it is a fact that these loans are adjusted by arbitrarily inflating the value of the capital assets?

Shri Raghuramaiah: I do not know the exact figure of losses It is true that we have not been able to utilize the machinery to the full capacity. To that extent, of course, the overheads will be distributed on the

various articles produced. But the exact loss, I do not know.

Shri Hem Barua: The exact figure is Rs. 18,87,472.

Shri Raghuramaiah: I am not in a position to confirm the correctness or otherwise of the figure mentioned.

Mr. Speaker: I have noted down the annual report of the Bharat Electronics as one of the subjects which may be discussed on the floor of the House and we have appointed a small committee consisting of Shri Asoka Mehta and others. As many as 67 reports have been submitted to the House from time to time of the various undertakings that have been taken over by the Central Government. I have put them into groups. I do not know if any hon. Member has tabled any motion for discussion. I will allow motions for discussion of these various reports from time to time. We cannot exhaust all this in the Question Hour.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: We have not got time for that.

Mr. Speaker: Hon. Members must be prepared to sit a little longer.

Shri Hem Barua: I am sorry to say that the hon. Deputy Minister has not answered the latter part of my question.

Mr. Speaker: How is it sought to be adjusted? Is it by inflating the value of the property or the prices?

Shri Raghuramaiah: The overhead charges will to some extent naturally be added on to the actual manufacturing price of the various articles. I presume that.

Shri Thirumala Rao: Is the loss due to defective planning in the beginning or due to the consequent working of this institution?

Shri Raghuramaiah: I have already explained as to why we have not been able to utilise the machinery to the full extent that we anticipated because difficulties have arisen in regard to the development of items which were originally in the schedule, the development having been necessitated by the improvements in the field of electronics and the users' requirements.

Pandit J. P. Jyotishi: Is it not a fact that we are still spending foreign exchange on the import of articles which can already be produced by this institution?

Mr. Speaker: Leave alone foreign exchange, are we importing articles which are being manufactured or can be manufactured in Bharat Electronics?

Shri Raghuramaiah: Regarding items which can be manufactured, of course we are now investigating as to what can be manufactured here. A Production Conference was held. It may be that in the case of some of the articles which we are now importing, if we discover that we can manufacture them, we will go ahead with those plans.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Central Administrative Pool of Officers

*937. **Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) what progress has been made in implementing the scheme for the constitution of the Central Administrative Pool; and

(b) whether this scheme is in accordance with the recommendations of the States Re-organisation Commission that there should be a regular flow of senior officers from the Centre to States and *vice-versa*?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Pandit G. B. Pant): (a) Selections for the Central Administrative Pool have been completed, and the officers concerned as well as the State Governments and the Ministries have been informed accordingly.

(b) Flow of senior officers between the Centre and the States is expected to be more regular.

Coal Production

*941. **Shri Rameshwar Tantia:** Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) what target of coal production in the public sector has been entrusted to the National Coal Development Corporation; and

(b) how far they have succeeded in achieving the target and when they are expected to fulfil their full quota?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix IV, annexure No 4]

Oil Exploration in India

*948. **Shri Bishwanath Roy:** Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to state whether it is a fact that Government intend to increase the area which was previously proposed to be surveyed for oil exploration during the remaining period of the Second Five Year Plan?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): No, Sir But more intensive work may be done in certain areas

Oil Deposits in Yemmiganur

*949 **Shri Wodeyar:** Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to state·

(a) whether it is a fact that traces of oil deposits are found in Yemmiganur in Mysore State; and

(b) the steps, if any, taken for its exploitation?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

तस्कर व्यापार

*९५१ **श्री पन्ना लाल बारूपाल :** क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को इस प्रकार की जानकारी प्राप्त हुई है, कि राजस्थान के जैसलमेर, बाड़मेर, बीकानेर और गंगानगर जिलों में पाकिस्तान से सोना चोरी से लाया जा रहा है ,

(ख) १९५८ में तस्कर व्यापारियों से कितना सोना पकड़ा गया, और

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि पुलिस अब तक उक्त तस्कर व्यापार को रोकने में असमर्थ रही है ?

वित्त उपमंत्री (श्री ब० रा० भगत) : (क) पाकिस्तान से, राजस्थान के रास्ते, भारत में चोरी छिपे सोना लाये जाने के मामलों की सूचना समय समय पर मिलती रहती है ।

(ख) चोरी छिपे सोना लाने वालों से १९५८ में ३१ अक्तूबर तक राजस्थान की सीमा पर २१,५९९ तोला सोना पकड़ा गया ।

(ग) सीमा शुल्क कानून के अन्तर्गत पुलिस को सीमा शुल्क विभाग की सहायता के लिये सीमा-शुल्क सम्बन्धी कुछ कार्य करने का अधिकार दिया गया है । राजस्थान की वर्तमान परिस्थितियों में चोरी-छिपे माल लाये जाने को जहां तक रोका जा सकता है रोका जा रहा है ।

Regional Research Laboratory, Hyderabad

*952. **Shri Sanganna:** Will the Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be pleased to state·

(a) whether it is a fact that a new lamp for using petroleum wax is being evolved by the Regional Research Laboratory, Hyderabad; and

(b) if so, how the matter stands at present?

The Deputy Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Dr. M. M Das): (a) Yes, Sir

(b) Some preliminary experimental designs of lamps have been made for trial and further investigations are in progress

Tribal Areas of Manipur

*953. **Shri L. Achaw Singh:** Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state

(a) whether Government have any proposals to open additional administrative units or circles in the Tribal Areas of Manipur,

(b) if so, how many units are being opened, and

(c) how long it will take to finalise the proposals?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Pandit G B. Pant): (a) to (c) Certain proposals for establishing additional Circles in the tribal areas of Manipur are under consideration

Punjab Regional Formula

*954. **Shri M. C. Jain:** Will the **Minister of Home Affairs** be pleased to state·

(a) whether any representations have been received by the Government that the powers given to the Regional Committees in Punjab under the Regional Formula Scheme are not adequate and that more powers should be given to these Committees and the status of their Chairman be raised to that of a Minister of the State, and

(b) if so, the action taken on them?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Pandit G. B. Pant): (a) No

(b) Does not arise

Free and Compulsory Education

*955. **Shri Jhulan Sinha.** Will the **Minister of Education** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 519 on the 26th February, 1958 and state how far the suggestion for introduction of a pilot project for free and compulsory primary education accepted by some of the State Governments has been so far implemented by them?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha

STATEMENT

The Governments of Andhra Pradesh and Bihar and the Delhi Corporation have decided to introduce universal, free and compulsory primary education as a pilot project as below —

Andhra Pradesh	3 N E S Blocks during 1958-59.
Bihar	17 N E S/C D Block from January 1959.
Delhi Corporation .	2 N E S Blocks in the near future

चुनाव चिह्नों का नियत किया जाना

*९५६. **श्री अनिरुद्ध सिंह :** क्या **विधि** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान इस तथ्य की ओर खींचा गया है कि विभिन्न राज्यों में नगरपालिका, जिला बोर्ड तथा ग्राम पंचायत के लिये निर्वाचन लड़ने वाले व्यक्तियों के लिये वे ही चुनाव चिह्न नियत कर दिये जाते हैं जो कि निर्वाचन आयोग द्वारा मान्यता प्राप्त अखिल भारतीय राजनैतिक दलों के लिये विधिवत नियत किये गये हैं,

(ख) क्या सरकार को ज्ञात है कि इन चुनाव चिह्नों को नियत करने से उम्मीदवार चुनाव का प्रचार करते हैं, और जनता को बहकाते हैं, और

(ग) यदि हां, तो सरकार इस प्रथा को रोकने के लिये क्या उपाय कर रही है ?

विधि उपमंत्री (श्री हुमायूंकबीर) : (क) से (ग) आवश्यक जानकारी इकट्ठी

की जा रही है और जितनी जल्दी हो सकेगा सदन पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

Grants to Bombay State

*957. **Shri P. R. Patel:**
Shri K. U. Parmar:
Shri M. B. Thakore:

Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the fact that grants for development works given by the Central Government to the Bombay Government are used on party lines; and

(b) whether Government are aware that Congressmen are paid from the grants nominating them as Vice-Presidents and Secretaries of District Development Boards?

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat): (a) and (b) The Ministry of Finance are not aware of any misuse of Central grants by the Bombay Government as alleged in the question

Schools in Delhi

*958. **Shri Naval Prabhakar:**
Shri Bhakt Darshan:

Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state·

(a) whether it is a fact that the examination results of recognised schools are generally better than those of the Government schools in Delhi; and

(b) if so, the steps being taken by Government to improve the position?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) Yes, to a certain extent in Government Higher Secondary Schools.

(b) Government schools are being provided with experienced teachers and more equipment for improving the standard of teaching. The frequency of surprise visits is also being increased. It is further proposed to encourage teachers showing good results and take action against those responsible for poor results, over a number of years

Pay Scales of Army Officers

*959. **Shri U C. Patnaik:** Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been recently a revision of pay scales of army officers, and

(b) if so, whether the Minister will be pleased to lay a statement on the Table showing the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Sardar Majithia): (a) No, Sir

(b) Does not arise

Model Villages of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

*960 **Shri B. C. Mullick:** Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state·

(a) whether there is any proposal to set up some model villages under the Centrally Sponsored Programme for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, and

(b) if so, whether this programme has been already undertaken anywhere in India or is proposed to be taken up?

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shrimati Alva): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir The programme has been undertaken in the States of Assam, Madhya Pradesh and Kerala

All India Council for Technical Education

*961. **Shri Jagdish Awasthi:** Will the Minister of **Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the All India Council for Technical Education has framed courses in various technical subjects;

(b) if so, what are the subjects;

(c) whether these courses are not recognised by some State Governments

and Universities as equivalent to a degree in the particular subject; and

(d) what steps Government propose to take to help the students who have passed these courses?

The Deputy Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Dr. M. M. Das): (a) to (d). A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha. [See Appendix IV, annexure No. 5.]

Violation of Foreign Exchange Regulations

*962. **Shri H. N. Mukerjee:**
Shri Muhammed Elias:
Shri Prabhat Kar:

Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is fact that about a year ago premises of Messrs. Bharat Overseas Private Ltd., Calcutta were searched and documents regarding unauthorised foreign exchange dealings and balances held in foreign banks were discovered; and

(b) whether any further steps have been taken in the matter?

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat): (a) There was a search of the premises of this company and possession was taken of certain documents.

(b) A directive under section 19(2) of the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act was issued to the firm and its directors by the Director of Enforcement asking them to furnish certain information, particulars and documents. They have submitted their replies which are being looked into.

List of Scheduled Castes in Mysore

*963. **Shri Siddiah:** Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 367 on the 21st August, 1958 and state:

(a) whether the Government of Mysore have sent their recommendations for exclusion from the list of Scheduled Castes such of the communities as did not suffer from the stigma of untouchability; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon?

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shrimati Alva): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Indian Foreign Service

*964. **Shri Dinesh Singh:** Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state whether fewer candidates out of those sitting for the Combined Competitive Examination are now opting for I.F.S. as compared to previous years?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Pandit G. B. Pant): The percentage of candidates who expressed first preference for the I.F.S. was lower at the Examinations held in 1956 and 1957 than at the Examinations held in 1954 and 1955.

Rural Institute in Punjab

*965. **Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:** Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a rural institute is proposed to be started in Punjab with the assistance of U.S. Technical Co-operation Mission; and

(b) if so its location and when it would start functioning?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) and (b). A proposal for starting a rural institute at a suitable place in Punjab is under examination. The Technical Co-operation Mission of the U.S.A. has not offered any assistance.

Employment of Foreigners

*966. **Shri S. A. Mehdi:** Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are any restrictions on the employment of foreigners in India; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Pandit G. B. Pant): (a) and (b). Foreigners are employed only when suitable Indians are not available. Such appointments are made on contract for the minimum period necessary and in the meantime Indians are trained for filling the posts.

Air Crash near Jamnagar

*967. **Shri Raghunath Singh:**
Shri Hem Barua:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri Tangamani:
Shrimati Mafida Ahmed:
Shri P. K. Deo:
Shri B. C. Prodhan:
Shri Dasaratha Deb:
Shri Halder:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a Jet Plane crashed at Jamnagar while it was taking off for Delhi on the 23rd November, 1958; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Sardar Majithia): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The aircraft was being ferried from U.K. to India by a Royal Air Force pilot. At Jamnagar airfield it failed to take-off; and crashed at the end of the runway. The pilot was killed; and the aircraft was destroyed. A Court of Inquiry has been convened.

Credit Information Bureau

*968. **Shri Bimal Ghose:** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1292 on the 16th September, 1958 and state:

(a) whether the proposal for setting up a Credit Information Bureau under the Reserve Bank has been finalised; and

(b) if so, what is the nature of organisation and functions of this Bureau?

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat): (a) No. The proposal is still under the consideration of the Reserve Bank of India.

(b) Does not arise at this stage.

Co-operative Bank Advances against Tea Crops

*969. **Shri P. C. Borooah:** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Reserve Bank of India has asked Assam Co-operative Apex Bank to stop financing tea gardens against hypothecation of crop; and

(b) if so, the reasons thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat): (a) The Reserve Bank of India have advised the Assam Government that the Assam Cooperative Apex Bank should concentrate on financing member cooperative institutions rather than individuals, partnerships and joint stock companies, whether tea gardens or otherwise.

(b) The main purpose of an apex bank is to finance the operations of affiliated cooperative institutions such as central cooperative banks and societies affiliated to it. It is not its function to finance firms and companies.

Direct Taxes Administration Enquiry Committee

*970. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 552 on the 26th August, 1958 and state the further progress made by the Direct Taxes Administration Enquiry Committee?

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat): The Committee issued detailed questionnaires to the public and departmental officials on 31st August, 1958 covering the various aspects of Direct Taxes Administration. The last date originally fixed for receipt of replies was 31st October,

1958 but as a result of representations made to them, the Committee extended the due date to 30th November, 1958 About 450 replies have been received from various quarters and they are now being studied and analysed

Meanwhile, the Committee had studied the working of Income-tax Offices in Bombay and Nagpur and the functioning of the Income-tax Officers' Training College at Nagpur

The Committee will be having a series of meetings from 16th December, 1958 onwards

Reorganisation of the Ministry of Law

*971. **Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:** Will the Minister of Law be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry of Law has been re-organised, and

(b) if so, the nature of the re-organisation and its benefits?

The Minister of Law (Shri A. K. Sen): (a) Yes

(b) With effect from the 12th August, 1958, the Ministry of Law has been re-organised into two separate departments, called the Department of Legal Affairs and the Legislative Department with a Secretary at the head of each department A copy of the Presidential Order issued in this connection is laid on the Table of the House [*See* Appendix IV, annexure No 6]

2 As a result of the re-organisation, one Secretary is exclusively in charge of legislative work and the other Secretary is in charge of the remaining work done in the Ministry This arrangement enables the Ministry to function more efficiently

Scholarships for Studies Abroad

*972. **Shri Shree Narayan Das:** Will the Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government of India have decided that foreign scholarships to be offered hereafter are to be thrown open to all eligible candidates and selections would be on merit, irrespective of whether the candidates are sponsored or not, and

(b) if so, the details of the scheme?

The Deputy Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Dr. M. M. Das): (a) Yes Sir, except in cases where the foreign governments and/or organizations offering scholarships, specifically require sponsored candidates

(b) No detailed scheme has been drawn up for the purpose The simple scheme is that the best available persons should be selected for the scholarships, whether they are sponsored or not

Physical Education and Recreation

*973. **Shri R. C. Majhi:**
Shri Subodh Hansda:

Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state

(a) whether an independent committee to co-ordinate all the schemes of Physical Education, Recreation etc has been set up by the Government as recommended by the Central Advisory Board of Physical Education and Recreation;

(b) if so, when it was constituted; and

(c) the steps taken by the committee to evolve an integrated policy?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) The matter is under examination

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

पहाड़ी प्रदेशों में पवन शक्ति का प्रयोग

*९७४. श्री भक्त दर्शन :
श्री भक्त प्रभाकर :

क्या वैज्ञानिक गवेषणा और सांस्कृतिक कार्य मंत्री २० दिसम्बर, १९५७ के तारांकित

प्रश्न संख्या १४१६ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि उत्तर प्रदेश के पर्वतीय क्षेत्रों में पवन शक्ति के उपयोग व विकास की प्रास्तावित योजना को कार्यान्वित करने के प्रश्न के बारे में इस बीच क्या प्रगति हुई है ?

वैज्ञानिक गवेषणा और सांस्कृतिक-कार्य उपमंत्री (डा०म० मो० दास): पवन शक्ति के काम की प्रगति में बहुत बड़ी अड़चन इसलिये हुई कि विभाग का कार्यभार संभालने के लिये उपयुक्त व्यक्ति भर्ती नही किया जा सका। इस अफसर को नियुक्ति के बाद उत्तर प्रदेश के पहाड़ी इलाकों के सर्वेक्षण के प्रश्न को लिया जायेगा ।

Central Public Health Engineering Research Institute, Nagpur

*975. { Shri Ram Krishan: / Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi: / Shri Bibhuti Mishra:

Will the Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether the scheme for the establishment of a Central Public Health Engineering Research Institute at Nagpur has been finalised;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the progress made so far in setting it up?

The Deputy Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Dr. M. M. Das): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). A statement is placed on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix IV, annexure No. 7].

Phenomenon of Trees and Roofs Falling

*976. **Shri Wodeyar**: Will the Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there was an unusual phenomenon of trees and roofs falling along a belt forty miles long and forty feet in width in Koratagere Taluk in Mysore State in October, 1958; and

(b) if so, the causes thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Dr. M. M. Das): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) It is reported that the unusual phenomenon may be due to a powerful hurricane of the whirlwind type passing over the belt. This type of wind movement may be a 'Tornado' moving from the North-Eastern direction to South-Western direction.

Diplomas and Degrees of Jamia Millia and Gurukul Kangri

*977. { Shri S. M. Banerjee: / Shri V. D. Tripathi:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to recognise the diplomas and degree courses of Jamia Millia and Gurukul Kangri; and

(b) if so, from what date and year?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

STATEMENT

The following diplomas and degree courses of Jamia Millia and Gurukul Kangri were recognised provisionally on the 18th September, 1951, for purpose of employment under the Government of India:—

Degrees/Diplomas	Recognised as equivalent to
Jamia Millia	
Jamia Senior	Inter
Jamia Sanadi	B.A.
Teachers Training after graduation	B.T.
Gurukul Kangri	
Vidyadhikari	Matric
Alankar	B.A.

The above recognition is valid upto the 17th September, 1959.

Allotment of Building Sites in Delhi and New Delhi

*978. **Shri Vidya Charan Shukla:** Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that certain building sites in Delhi and New Delhi have been allowed to service personnel on concessional terms;

(b) if so, particulars of the allotment so made and nature of concessions given; and

(c) the reason for giving such concessions?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Sardar Majithia): (a) to (c). Displaced service and ex-service personnel have been allotted building plots in the Kilokri Colony, New Delhi. 27 big, 1,128 medium and 468 small plots measuring about 867, 325 and 217 sq. yards each respectively have been allotted to these personnel. The big and medium plots are allotted to officers and small plots to Junior Commissioned Officers and other ranks. While the small plots are allotted to these personnel on the same conditions as those applicable to the civilian displaced allottees of similar plots, the Defence Services and ex-Service personnel allotted medium and big plots are given the concession of paying the premium assessed on the reserve price fixed for such plots and not the price fixed after inviting tenders as in respect of civilian displaced allottees of similar plots. This concession has been given as it was considered that it would not be possible for the Defence Services personnel to attend the auctions for plots of land due to exigencies of service. The Defence Services and ex-service personnel allotted medium plots in this Colony are also allowed, in addition, to pay the premium in fifteen instalments.

गैस शोधन संयंत्र में आग

*९७९. डा० राम सुभग सिंह :
श्री अजित सिंह सरहदी :
श्री पाणिग्राही :
श्री नानी रेड्डी :
श्री आसर :

क्या इस्पात, खान और ईंधन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि रूरकेला इस्पात संयंत्र के गैस शोधन संयंत्र में अभी हाल ही में आग लग गई थी;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या आग लगने के कारणों की जांच की गई थी, और

(ग) इस से कितना नुकसान हुआ ?

इस्पात, खान और ईंधन मंत्री (सरदार स्वर्ण सिंह) : (क) और (ख) जी, नहीं। लेकिन ३१-१०-५८ को बाई-प्रोडैक्ट (उपोत्पादक) कारखाने में आग लग गई थी। बाई-प्रोडक्ट कारखाने के एक शीतक (कूलर) के बाहरी आकोश पर बैल्डिंग कार्य होने के कारण उत्पन्न अग्नि की गर्मी ने अन्दर लकड़ी के व्यारोध में आग लगा दी थी।

(ग) लगभग ४,५०० रुपये।

Education and Vocational Training for Forces

*980. **Shri U. C. Patnaik:** Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state what steps have been taken to ensure:

(a) facilities for proper education and training of personnel during military service for subsequent absorption in civilian life;

(b) early release of personnel from military duties by proper modification and enforcement of short service engagements; and

(c) adequate liaison between civil and military authorities for planned absorption of trained and disciplined ex-service personnel in developmental activities and other nation-building programmes?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Sardar Majithia): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table. [See appendix IV, annexure No. 8].

दिल्ली पुलिस

*९८१. { श्री नवल प्रभाकर :
श्री भक्त दर्शन :

क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली में पुलिस विभाग का पुनर्गठन किया जा रहा है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस पुनर्गठन का क्या उद्देश्य है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्री (श्री गो० ब० पन्त) : (क) और (ख). दिल्ली पुलिस के कर्मचारियों की संख्या को उस विभाग की जरूरतों के मुताबिक रिव्यू करने के प्रस्ताव पर गौर किया जा रहा है ।

House Sites for Scheduled Castes

*982. **Shri B. C. Mullick:** Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government of India have recommended to all the State Governments and Union Territories to make an adequate provision for providing house sites to the scheduled castes during the current year; and

(b) if so, whether Government have received reports from State Governments of the action taken thereon?

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shrimati Alva): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement showing the position in regard to the implementation of the recommendation by the State Governments and the Union Administrations is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix IV, annexure No. 9].

Planetarium

*983. { Shri H. N. Mukerjee:
Shri Muhammed Elias:

Will the Minister of **Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Planetarium presented to India by the German Democratic Republic (East Germany) after the Industrial Exhibition of 1956 in New Delhi is lying unused; and

(b) whether any steps are being taken to build a structure where the Planetarium can be put up and be viewed by the public?

The Deputy Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Dr. M. M. Das): (a) Yes, Sir. But steps are being taken for the installation of the Planetarium.

(b) Yes, Sir.

विदेशियों की मूर्तियां

*९८४. श्री जगदीश अवस्थी : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री ८ मार्च, १९५८ के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या १०२१ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने का कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) केन्द्र द्वारा प्रशासित क्षेत्रों में किन किन स्थानों से विदेशियों की मूर्तियां हटा दी गई हैं; और

(ख) शेष मूर्तियां कब तक हटाये जाने की आशा है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्री (श्री गो० ब० पन्त) : (क) अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या १०२१ के उत्तर के में ८ मार्च, १९५८ को बताया जा चुका है कि दिल्ली में दो मूर्तियां हटायी गई ।

(ख) बाकी मूर्तियां अजायबघरों में जगह मिलने पर हटा दी जायेंगी ।

Improvements in the Working of Union Territories

*985. **Shri L. Achaw Singh:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a senior officer of the Ministry of Home Affairs was deputed to all the Union Territories to see their functioning and to suggest ways and means for improvement;

(b) if so, whether the officer has submitted his report to the Government of India; and

(c) if so, the action taken thereon?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Pandit G. B. Pant): (a) to (c). As already stated in an answer to question, a senior officer of the Ministry of Home Affairs was appointed to go into the existing administrative arrangements in the Union Territories of Delhi, Himachal Pradesh, Manipur and Tripura, and suggest measures for improvement. He submitted his reports some time back which have since been under examination. In the case of Delhi, the scheme for the re-organisation of the administrative set-up has been finalised and brought into force with effect from December 1, 1958 It is further proposed to constitute separate cadres of the Indian Administrative Service/Indian Police Service and the corresponding State level services to serve jointly the needs of Delhi and Himachal Pradesh, the details of which are being worked out. Proposals for the reorganisation of the administrative set-up in the territories of Himachal Pradesh, Manipur and Tripura are also being taken in hand one by one.

Delhi Polytechnic

*986. **Shri D. C. Sharma:**
Pandit D. N. Tiwary:

Will the Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1528 on the 24th September, 1958 and state:

(a) the progress made in the execution of plan for all round development of Delhi Polytechnic as finally approved; and

(b) the details of arrangements provided for instructional facilities for Degree Courses in Civil Engineering in the Polytechnic?

The Deputy Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Dr. M. M. Das): (a) and (b). A statement giving the required information is laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix IV, annexure No. 10].

All India Services Cadre for Union Territories

*987. **Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:**
Shri Sarju Pandey:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that all the Centrally administered areas will have a separate cadre of their own of All India Services;

(b) if so, the broad details of the scheme; and

(c) steps taken to give effect to the scheme?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Pandit G. B. Pant): (a) It has been decided to constitute joint I.A.S. and I.P.S. Cadres for Delhi and Himachal Pradesh alone for the present.

(b) and (c). The details of this scheme, e.g., initial Cadre strength, mode of recruitment, deputation and leave reserves etc. are being worked out.

National Youth Centre, Delhi

*988. **Shri R. C. Majhi:**
Shri Subodh Hansda:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a proposal to develop a part of "the

Ridge area" near Talkatora Gardens in New Delhi into a National Youth Centre; and

(b) if so, the steps so far taken in the matter?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) Yes, sir.

(b) The scheme is under discussion with the Ministries concerned and a large measure of agreement has been reached.

उत्तर प्रदेश के पहाड़ी लोगों के लोक-गीत

*९८९. **श्री भक्त दर्शन:** क्या वैज्ञानिक गवेषणा और सांस्कृतिक-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने उत्तर प्रदेश के गढ़वाल, देहरादून और टिहरी गढ़वाल के पर्वतीय लोगों के लोक-गीतों और चित्रों के संग्रह, संरक्षण और लोकप्रिय बनाने की दिशा में अब तक कोई कार्यवाही की है; और

(ख) इस सम्बन्ध में भविष्य के लिये क्या कार्यक्रम तैयार किया गया है ?

वैज्ञानिक गवेषणा और सांस्कृतिक-कार्य उपमंत्री (डा० म० मो० दास) : (क) जी, हां।

(ख) फिलहाल कार्यक्रम इस प्रकार है :—

(१) लोक गीतों का संग्रह, रिकार्डिंग और प्रसारण जारी रखना ;

(२) लोक कलाओं का सर्वेक्षण,

(३) लोक गीतों और लोक चित्रों की विशेष पुस्तकों और छोटी पुस्तिकाओं का प्रकाशन ;

(४) लोक कलाओं के सेमीनार का आयोजन ; और

(५) जहां भी संभव हो, वहां उन संगठनों को वित्तीय सहायता देना जो लोक-कला की तरक्की में लगे हुए हैं।

Gold Deposits in Kolar Area

*990. **Shri Ram Krishan:**
Shri H. N. Mukerjee:
Shri Muhammed Elias:
Shri Raghunath Singh:
Shri Siddananjappa:

Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the existence of additional gold reserves has been discovered in Kolar area of Mysore State recently; and

(b) if so, the estimated quantity of additional gold discovered?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) In the case of gold-bearing lodes, it is very difficult to estimate reserves of the exact quantity of gold unless followed by extensive underground development work and blocking of the ore body along the strike and down in depth.

"Customs Duty in Nepal on Indian Goods"

*991. **Shri Shree Narayan Das:** Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government of Nepal imposes customs duty on every commodity that goes from India to Nepal and that comes to India from Nepal whereas no such duty is levied by India on any article imported from or exported to Nepal;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether it is a fact that due to this levy things made in India when exported to Nepal do not compete favourably with similar commodities going there from other countries;

(d) whether there exists any agreement in this regard with the Government of Nepal, and

(e) if so, whether a copy of the same would be laid on the Table?

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat): (a) It is a fact that no customs duty is levied by India on the goods imported from or exported to Nepal His Majesty's Government of Nepal is free to have its own Customs Tariff

(b) Such a course has been considered desirable in view of commercial, economic and political considerations

(c) Customs duty at the same rates as are prevailing in India is collected on foreign goods going to Nepal and credited to His Majesty's Government of Nepal There is, therefore, no likelihood of unfavourable competition with goods of foreign origin going to Nepal

(d) and (e) Yes, Sir The trade relations between the Governments of India and Nepal are governed by the Treaty of Trade and Commerce, 1950 A copy of the Treaty is laid on the Table of the Sabha [*See* Appendix IV, annexure, No 11]

South China Athletic Association Football Team

*992. {Shri H. N. Mukerjee: Shri Tangamani:

Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No 1559 on the 24th September, 1958 and state·

(a) whether South China Athletic Association Football Team played exhibition matches at Bombay and Calcutta as arranged by I.F.A , and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) No, Sir.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House

STATEMENT

It was reported to Government that 7 members of the visiting team had participated in the last Asian Games at Tokyo as representatives of Taiwan, a State not recognised by India Permission to the team to play matches in India was refused because due to the short notice given to Government by the All India Football Federation, there was no time to verify whether these players owed allegiance to Taiwan or were Hong Kong (British) nationals travelling on regular Hong Kong passports

Sweepers and Scavengers in Cantonments

1464. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No 486 on the 18th August, 1958 and state·

(a) the further steps taken by Government to improve the living conditions of the sweepers and scavengers in the cantonments in the country; and

(b) the progress in construction of houses made upto the 30th November, 1958?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Sardar Majithia): (a) During the period 1st July to 30th November, 1958 special grants-m-aid amounting to Rs 10887/- have been sanctioned by the Government of India for the construction of 7 additional quarters for Harijans in the Mathura Cantonment and the completion of 7 other quarters already under construction in the Aurangabad and Cannanore Cantonments

Proposals for the construction of 36 more quarters for Harijans in 7 other Cantonments at a cost of Rs 62,400/- are under consideration.

(b) Further work on the 178 quarters which were last stated to be under construction is proceeding satisfactorily

Carrying of Night Soil

1465. **Shri D. C. Sharma:**
Shri B. C. Mullick:
Shri Sanganna:
Shri M. C. Jain:

Will the **Minister of Home Affairs** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1148 on the 30th August, 1958 and state:

(a) whether the sub-committee appointed by the Central Advisory Board for Harijan Welfare for preparing a scheme to put an end to the practice of carrying night soil in baskets or buckets has submitted its report;

(b) if so, their main recommendations; and

(c) the action taken thereon?

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shrimati Alva): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Does not arise.

Durgabai Committee Report

1466. **Shri D. C. Sharma:**
Shri Ram Krishan:
Shri R. C. Majhi:
Shri Subodh Hansda:

Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Committee under the chairmanship of Shrimati Durgabai Deshmukh appointed to go into the question of girls' education has since submitted its report;

(b) if so, the main features of the report; and

(c) if not, when it will be submitted?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) to (c). It is understood that the Committee expect to submit their report next month.

Archaeological Survey in Punjab

1467. **Shri D. C. Sharma:**
Shri Ram Krishan:
Shri Daljit Singh:

Will the **Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1856 on the 11th September, 1958 and state:

(a) the further progress made with regard to the survey of ancient temples and places of archaeological and historical importance in Punjab;

(b) whether Government have finalised the list of monuments of national importance in that State; and

(c) the amount spent so far on the project?

The Deputy Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Dr. M. M. Das): (a) and (b). 431 villages were surveyed upto the end of October 1958. Survey work is still in progress there.

(c) Rs. 5122.68.

Welfare of Ex-Servicemen

1468. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state the progress made so far in the creation of a separate cell in the Defence Ministry to look after the rehabilitation and welfare of the ex-servicemen?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Sardar Majithia): The matter is still under consideration of the Government. As stated in reply to parts (b) and (c) of Unstarred Question No. 1182 answered in the Lok Sabha on the 30th August, 1958, in view of the size of the problem and its financial and other implications, it will take some time before a decision in the matter is arrived at and further progress made.

Report of the U.N. Commission on Narcotic Drugs

1469. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1660 on the 8th September, 1958 and state:

(a) whether the report of the U.N. Commission on Narcotic Drugs has since been considered; and

(b) whether all the recommendations of the Commission have been accepted?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) Yes

(b) The Commission submits a report to the Economic and Social Council on its working each year with a copy to Member States A statement indicating the action taken on the recommendations of the Commission in its latest report is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha [*See* Appendix IV, annexure No 12]

Examinations Reforms Committee

1470. **Shri D C. Sharma:**
Shri Sanganna:
Shri Harish Chandra Mathur.
Shri Ram Krishan:
Sardar Iqbal Singh.

Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No 1674 on the 8th September, 1958 and state

(a) the progress so far made in the work of the Examinations Reforms Committee of the University Grants Commission, and

(b) when the Committee is likely to submit its report?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) and (b) A statement giving the requisite information is given below —

STATEMENT

(a) A meeting of the Examinations Reforms Committee of the University Grants Commission was held on the 5th September, 1958 to hear a report from Dr Benjamin Bloom of his impressions of the four seminars on the question of reform of the Examination System in Indian Universities which were held at Hyderabad, Poona, Patna and Aligarh At this meeting, the Committee agreed that the matter should be considered further at their next meeting Accordingly, another meeting of the Committee was held on the 5th and 6th December, 1958 to consider matter arising from the four seminars and problems connected with the reform of the Examination System in Indian Universities. The proceedings of the last meeting have not been finalised so far

(b) It is not possible to indicate at this stage the time by which the Committee is likely to submit its report.

Tagore's Ancestral Home

1471. **Shri D. C Sharma:** Will the Minister of **Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No 480 on the 18th August, 1958 and state further steps taken to declare the ancestral home of the poet Rabinderanath Tagore at Jorasanko, Calcutta, as a national monument?

The Deputy Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Dr. M. M. Das): The Government of West Bengal who is directly concerned in the matter has informed that no further steps have been taken in this regard

Grants to Punjab University

1472. **Shri D C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state the amount of money given as grants to the University of Punjab by the University Grants Commission during the year 1958-59 so far?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): Rs 3,73,789 22 nP

Teaching of three Languages at Secondary Stage

1473. **Shri D. C. Sharma:**
Shri Shree Narayan Das:

Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 247 on the 13th August, 1958 and state the further progress made in implementation of the recommendations of the Con-

tral Advisory Board of Education for compulsory teaching of three languages at the secondary stage?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): A statement is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha

STATEMENT

The Bihar Government have since accepted the 2nd formula of the Central Advisory Board of Education with some modification The formula accepted by the State Government is as follows —

(a) (i) Mother-tongue, or (ii) a regional language, or (iii) a composite course of mother tongue and a regional language, or (iv) a comoposite course of mother tongue and a classical language or (v) a composite course of a regional language and a classical language

(b) English or a modern European language

(c) Hindi (for non-Hindi speaking students) or another Indian language (for Hindi speaking students) provided it is not any of the language offered under group (a) above

2 The position regarding the remaining States/Union Territories remains unchanged, final replies are still awaited from Andhra Pradesh Punjab, Himachal Pradesh, Andaman and Nicobar Islands and Manipur

Popularisation of Science

1474. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of **Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to state the further positive steps, if any, taken or proposed to be taken to popularise science among the people?

The Deputy Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Dr. M. M. Das): No further positive steps have been taken or are proposed to be taken except those given in reply to Unstarred Question No 240 of 13th August, 1958 The schemes referred to are being processed

Perspective Planning for Education

1475. Shri D. C Sharma: Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No 237 on the 13th August, 1958 and state the progress made so far on perspective planning for the development of education as suggested by the Madras Government?

The Minister of Education (Dr K. L. Shrimali): Comments on Perspective planning for the development of Education as suggested by the Education Minister, Madras, have also been received from the State of Rajasthan, Bombay, Uttar Pradesh, Orissa, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh and Assam Information from the States of Jammu and Kashmir Mysore and West Bengal is still awaited

Education of Children of Defence Personnel

1476. Shri D C. Sharma: Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No 1146 on the 30th August, 1958 and state the further steps taken to remove the difficulties experienced by the Defence Personnel in educating their children due to transfers to various parts of the country which have different media of instructions?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Sardar Majithia): The details of the Contributory scheme for the education of Service Officers' children and the other proposal to cater for the needs of the children of other ranks of the Services, referred to in the reply given in the Lok Sabha to Un-Starred Question No 1146 on the 30th August 1958, are still being worked out by the three Services

Juvenile Delinquency

1477. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to

refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 230 on the 13th August, 1958 and state the further progress made with regard to the sample survey conducted to assess the extent and causes of juvenile delinquency in India?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K L. Shrimali): The Madras School of Social Work, Madras, has completed the survey and has submitted an interim report. Some statistical work yet remains to be done for the completion of the report and the institution expects to finalise it by the end of this calendar year.

I.P.S. Strength

1478. Shri D. C Sharma: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have increased the strength of IPS cadre, and

(b) if so, the nature of revision in the strength?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Pandit G. B. Pant): (a) Yes

(b) The total authorised strength of the I.P.S. has been increased from 931 to 1078.

Hindi Encyclopaedia

1479. Shri D. C Sharma: Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No 222 on the 13th August, 1958 and state the further progress made in the preparations of Hindi Encyclopaedia by the Kashi Nagari Pracharni Sabha, Varanasi?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): Since the Unstarred Question No. 222 was answered on the 13th August, 1958, the Nagari Pracharni Sabha has been concentrating its efforts mainly on the compilation and bringing out of the 1st volume of the Hindi Encyclopaedia

All the topics for inclusion in this volume have been selected and distributed amongst 350 contributors for preparing entries. 37 articles were received from the contributors by 31st October, 1958 and the rest are expected by the end of December, 1958. Contributions already received are being typed, translated (where the original is not in Hindi) and edited by the Contributing Editors.

Scientific Civil Service

1480. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of **Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to state the further progress made with regard to the creation of a Scientific Civil Service in the country?

The Deputy Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Dr M. M. Das) A draft report including, among other things, a proposal for the constitution of an all-India Scientific Service has since been prepared for consideration of the Scientific Personnel Committee of the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research Opinions of the State Governments on this matter are still being collected. The Scientific Personnel Committee is expected to consider the report at its next meeting which will be held shortly

Indian Council for Cultural Relations

1481. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of **Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to state·

(a) whether the Committee set up to revise the constitution and other matters of the Indian Council for Cultural Relations has submitted its report,

(b) whether a copy thereof will be laid on the Table, and

(c) whether it has been examined?

The Deputy Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Dr. M. M. Das): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The report is now to be considered by the General Assembly of the Indian Council for Cultural Relations and the Government. The question of laying a copy of the same on the Table of the House, therefore, does not arise at this stage

Arms Act

1482 { **Shri D. C. Sharma:**
Shri Pangarkar:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No 1155 on the 30th August, 1958 and state

(a) whether Government have since finalised their proposals to amend the Arms Act, and

(b) if so, when a Bill is proposed to be brought forward?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Pandit G. B. Pant): (a) and (b) Yes It is proposed to introduce the Bill in the current session of Parliament

Birla Science and Industry Museum, Calcutta

1483. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of **Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No 1153 on the 30th August, 1958 and state the further progress made in the establishment of the Birla Science and Industry Museum, Calcutta?

The Deputy Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Dr. M. M Das): A statement is placed on the Table of the House [*See* Appendix IV, annexure No 13]

Indian Economic Service

1484. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1152 on the 30th August, 1958 and state the further progress made with regard to the setting up of an Indian Economic Service and an Indian Statistical Service at the Centre?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Pandit G. B. Pant): The draft rules regarding the Constitution of the Indian Economic Service and Indian Statistical Service have been examined by a Committee of Secretaries appointed for the purpose and further action in the light of their recommendations is in progress

छात्रवृत्तियां

१४८५. श्री पद्म देव : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री एक ऐसा विवरण सभा पटल पर रखने की कृपा करें जिसमें निम्नलिखित जानकारी दी हुई हो

(क) हिमाचल प्रदेश के प्रत्येक जिले में गरीबों को कितनी छात्रवृत्तियां दी गई, और

(ख) कौन प्राधिकारी यह निश्चय करता है कि उम्मीदवार गरीब है अथवा नहीं ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली)

(क)

जिले का नाम	प्रशासन द्वारा दी गयी छात्रवृत्तियों की संख्या	क्षेत्रीय परिषद द्वारा दी गयी छात्रवृत्तियों की संख्या
महासू	१४[illegible]	१४०
मण्डी	१०	९८
बिलासपुर	३	३६
सिरमर	३	५६
चम्बा	२	५४

(ख) इस काम के लिए एक समिति बनायी हुई है जो इलाके के प्रथम श्रेणी के मजिस्ट्रेट द्वारा दिए हुए आय-प्रमाण-पत्र के आधार पर निर्णय करती है ।

War Memorial

1486. Shri Ram Krishan: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state the names of 37 Indians whose names will be inscribed on a memorial to be unveiled by the Queen at Brookwood Military Cemetery, Surrey?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Sardar Majithia): There are no names of Indians of the Indian Army inscribed on the memorial at Brookwood Military Cemetery, Surrey, which was unveiled on the 25th October, 1958 The memorial, however, commemorates thirty-seven persons who served with the undivided Indian Army

Hostels

1487. Shri Ram Krishan Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state the total amount of Central Government aid sanctioned for construction of Hostels, during 1958-59 State-wise?

The Minister of Education (Dr K. L. Shrimali). A statement giving the requisite information is enclosed

STATEMENT

The Central Government have sanctioned the following amount of loan direct to the institutions for construction of hostels in the States noted against them —

Names of States	Amount of loan paid direct to the institution during 1958 59 for the construction of ho tels
	Rs
Punjab	1,66,000
Orissa	70,000
Uttar Pradesh	1,30,000
Andhra Pradesh	50,000
Bombay	2,00,000
Himachal Pradesh Administration	20,000
Delhi Administration	2,35,000

Multi-purpose Schools

1488. Shri Ram Krishan: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state the total amount given by the Central Government to State Governments for multi-purpose schools so far?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L Shrimali): Rs 3,73,82,778

South Indian Languages

1489. Shri P. K. Deo: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state what steps are being taken for the study of South Indian Languages in the North Indian Universities?

The Minister of Education (Dr K. L Shrimali): A statement giving the requisite information is laid on the Table of the Sabha (*See* Appendix IV annexure No 14]

Mineral Deposits in Orissa

1490 Shri U. C Patnaik: Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to state

(a) whether the Indian Bureau of Mines or the Geological Survey of India has surveyed the mineral deposits in Phullbani-Band and Chilka areas of Orissa and

(b) if so whether copies of the reports will be laid on the Table?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K D Malaviya): (a) The Geological Survey of India have carried out investigation of the mineral deposits in part of Phullbani-Bandh area of Orissa along with their systematic mapping A great deal of work remains to be done

Systematic geological mapping and preliminary mineral exploration in the area around the Chilka is expected to be taken up during the current field season

(b) The reports will be published in the form of Memoirs in due course when the work of a region has been completed

Life Insurance Corporation

1491. Shri U. C. Patnaik: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Life Insurance Corporation has taken over liabilities and assets of the Eastern Co-operative Life Insurance Society Limited; and

(b) if so, what arrangements have been made to discharge the loans and advances from the Orissa Co-operative Insurance Society Limited?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) Yes, Sir

(b) The moneys advanced by the Orissa Co-operative Insurance Society Limited to the Eastern Co-operative Life Insurance Society Limited were, according to the bye-laws of the latter to be treated as loans and were re-payable as soon as funds were available To examine whether this condition was satisfied or not a valuation of the Eastern Co-operative Life Insurance Society Limited as at 19th January, 1956, had to be made by the Life Insurance Corporation The valuation is in hand and as soon as it is finalised the Life Insurance Corporation will decide as to how much amount is re-payable by it to the Orissa Co-operative Insurance Society Limited

Foreign Exchange

1492. Shri U. C. Patnaik Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to lay on the Table, an account showing

(a) The foreign exchange depleted or actually spent, and

(b) the foreign exchange commitments involved by the import licences and permits issued (year-wise) during 1955-56, 1956-57, 1957-58 and 1st April, 1958 to the 30th September, 1958?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) On the presumption that information is desired for the period since the commencement of the Second Five Year Plan, the depletion of foreign exchange, as measured by the fall in the sterling balances, amounted to about Rs. 661 crores, upto the end of November, 1958

(b) The value of import licences and permits issued by the Chief Controller of Imports and the other licensing authorities during the licensing periods starting from January 1955 has been as follows —

	Rs. (crores)
January-June, 1955	380 74
July-December 1955	497 74
January-June, 1956	690 06
July-December 1956	643 78
January-June, 1957	425 44
July-September 1957	131 35
October 1957— March 1958	351 35
April-September 1958	322 53

Licensing on a financial year basis has been done only since the period October 1957—March 1958 before which licensing was done on a calendar half-yearly basis

Training in Defence Establishments

1493. Shri U. C Patnaik: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to lay on the Table a statement showing

(a) the number of seats provided for apprentices and other trainees in each Ordnance Factory, in the Hindustan Aircrafts (Private) Ltd, and the Bharat Electronics (Private) Ltd., and

(b) the number of apprentices or trainees trained in each during 1956-57, 1957-58 and those that are being trained in 1958-59?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Shri Raghuramaiah): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha in due course.

Supply of Coal to Bombay

1494. Shri Pangarkar: Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) The total quantity of coal allotted to Bombay State in 1957-58 under different categories; and

(b) the actual quantity supplied under each category during the same period?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) and (b). A statement showing allocations and despatches of coal during 1957 and 1958 for various industries in Bombay State, controlled by the State Government, is laid on the Table [See Appendix IV, annexure No 15]. This excludes Centrally controlled industries in the State, for which sanctions issue on the recommendations of the concerned sponsoring authorities at the Centre.

Oceanography

1495. Shri V. P. Nayar: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state the steps taken, if any, to study the oceanography of the Western Coast of India?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Shri Raghuramaiah): The Ministry of Defence are not directly concerned with oceanography, which involves the study of the salinity, temperature gradients, plankton, etc., in the sea, with the main object of detecting good fishing areas. The Ministry is actually responsible for marine survey, which covers the determination of depths of seas, accurate determination of coastline and prominent objects on the coast and production of charts for navigating the seas. The Ministry of Defence have, however, been rendering all possible assistance in the study of oceanography to other Departments, e.g. by carrying oceanographic parties to sea aboard Naval vessels, etc.

लोहे का कोटा

१४९६. श्री सरजू पांडे : क्या इस्पात, खान और ईंधन मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष १९५८-५९ में उत्तर प्रदेश को कितना लोहा दिया गया; और

(ख) उस कोटे में से उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार कितना लोहा ले चुकी है ?

इस्पात, खान और ईंधन मंत्री (सरदार स्वर्ण सिंह): (क) और (ख). उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य को १-४-५८ से ३०-९-५८ के काल के लिये अशोधित लोहे की कुल मात्रा २२,५५८ टन निर्धारित की गई थी यद्यपि भेजे गये अशोधित लोहे के आकड़े इस समय प्राप्त नहीं हैं फिर भी वहां अब कमी नहीं है।

गाजीपुर में हवाई अड्डे

१४९७. श्री सरजू पांडे : क्या प्रतिरक्षा मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गाजीपुर जिला (उत्तर प्रदेश) में अधऊ और शहबाज कुली हवाई अड्डों में अलग-अलग कितनी जमीन है ;

(ख) क्या किसानों को भूमि लौटाने का कोई विचार है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो यह काम कब तक पूरा होगा ?

रक्षा उपमंत्री (सरदार मजीठिया) : (क) १. अधऊ (गाजीपुर) हवाई अड्डा . २७२.७ एकड़

२ शाहबाज कुली हवाई अड्डा . २३५.२७ एकड़

(ख) तथा (ग). मामले की जांच हो रही है। अन्तिम निर्णय करने में कुछ समय लगेगा।

Small Savings Scheme

1498. Shri Sarju Pandey: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state the amount collected under the

Small Savings Scheme in Uttar Pradesh during 1956-57, 1957-58 and 1958-59 so far, district-wise?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): Prior to 1958-59 the figures of collections of Small Savings were maintained according to Postal Head Offices and not by Civil districts The total net collections in Uttar Pradesh during 1956-57 and 1957-58 amounted to Rs 9·41 crores and Rs 10·39 crores respectively The District-wise figures of net collections during the period April to October, 1958 are given in a statement laid on the Table [*See* Appendix IV, annexure No 16]

Central Social Welfare Board Grants to U.P. Organisations

1499. Shri Sarju Pandey: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the voluntary social welfare organisations in Uttar Pradesh which have been given grants by the Central Social Welfare Board during 1958-59 upto 15th July, 1958, and

(b) the amount of grant to each such organisation?

The Minister of Education (Dr K. L Shrimali): (a) and (b) The Board had not considered any applications upto 15th July, 1958, for grants during 1958-59.

Rifle Shooting Clubs in U.P.

1500 Shri Sarju Pandey: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state the names of the places in U P. where Rifle Shooting clubs are functioning?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Pandit G. B. Pant): The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House in due course

Open Cast Mining in Rajasthan

1501. Shri Karni Singhji: Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No 366 on the 21st August, 1958 and state:

(a) whether the report of the committee of technical experts appointed to report on open cast system of lignite mining at Palana Colliery has since been received,

(b) if so, whether a copy of the report will be laid on the Table;

(c) the steps being taken to implement the recommendations, and

(d) if the report has not been received so far, the steps being taken to expedite the same?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): *(a) No*

(b) Attention is invited to the reply given to part (b) of Starred Question No 366, dated 21st August, 1958.

(c) Does not arise

(d) The Committee has to undertake a detailed study of all technical and economical problems and this will necessarily take time In fact, the Government of Rajasthan are still collecting the basic data needed by the Committee However, the Government of India have requested the State Government to expedite the collection of the requisite particulars so that the Committee can finalise its report at an early date.

Temples in West Bengal

1502. Shri N. M. Deb: Will the Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be pleased to state what steps have been taken recently to preserve the ancient temples of national importance in the State of West Bengal?

The Deputy Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Dr. M. M. Das): The ancient temples in West Bengal which have been declared as Centrally protected monuments are being maintained in good form by carrying out Annual as well as Special repairs, as and when necessary, by the Department of Archaeology.

Geological Age of Warkalli Formations

1503. Shri V. P. Nayar: Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) whether as a result of the investigations of the Warkalli formations held in 1956-57 by the Geological Survey of India, the precise Geological Age of these formations has been determined, and

(b) if so what is it?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) and (b) Geological investigation in Kerala during 1956-57 was mainly meant for exploring lignite Some fossils were collected during the progress of work Earlier studies and the study of present collection generally indicate a Mid-miocene age for their rocks

Marine Fossils of Warkalli

1504. Shri V. P. Nayar: Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state

(a) whether during the course of survey for lignite conducted by the Geological Survey of India in Warkalli in Kerala State the marine fossils were also studied, and

(b) if so, whether Government will lay on the Table a statement showing the details of such fossils as were revealed by the survey?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya) (a) The marine fossils collected in 1956-57 by the Geological Survey of India have not been studied in detail

(b) Does not arise

Contents of Warkalli Lignite

1505. Shri V. P. Nayar: Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state

(a) whether Government are aware that lignite taken from Warkalli Cliffs and analysed at the Imperial Institute, London revealed low ash content and a very favourable proportion of other substances; and

(b) whether Government of India has any information about the occurrence of lignite underneath a large tract of land from Warkalli northwards up to Kuttanad?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya). (a) The Director, Geological Survey of India has stated that the records of the analysis of Warkalli lignite at the Imperial Institute are not available with them

(b) *Government is aware of the presence* of Lignite in Warkalli, but the results of the drilling recently carried out by the Geological Survey of India in this area proved extremely discouraging

Foreign Exchange for Travels Abroad

1506 Shri V. P. Nayar: Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state

(a) whether it has come to the notice of Government that leading industrialists visiting foreign countries spend for more than what they are allowed in foreign exchange for such tours,

(b) whether Government have taken any steps to find out wherefrom they get the foreign exchange over and above that which is given to them, and

(c) if so, what are the findings of Government of India

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai). (a) Information received gives the impression that this may be so in certain cases

(b) and (c) Appropriate inquiries as provided under the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act have been instituted against the parties concerned by the Directorate of Enforcement These inquiries are still in progress

Foreign Exchange for Travels Abroad

1507. Shri V. P. Nayar: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to place on the Table a statement showing

(a) (1) Name, (2) purpose of visit, (3) the amount of foreign exchange allowed with break up for dollars and pounds sterling of persons who have travelled abroad for business purposes in the months of January to November, 1958, and

(b) the steps, if any, taken by Government of India to check whether such persons used only such foreign exchange as was allowed?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) and (b) Furnishing of the information will be incommensurate with the time and labour involved in the compilation of the data which is very voluminous Attention is invited to the answer given in the Lok Sabha to question No 94 on the 11th November, 1958

Tours Abroad

1508. Shri V P. Nayar: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to lay on the Table a statement showing the names of Union Ministers and Deputy Ministers and Officers of Government who went abroad in 1957-58 the purpose of the foreign tour, and the foreign exchange allowed in each case?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): Requisite information is being collected from the various Ministries/Departments and will be laid on the Table of the House when ready

Winter Sports in Jammu and Kashmir State

1509 Shri A. M. Tariq: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether any steps are being taken to develop facilities for winter sports in Jammu and Kashmir State, and

(b) whether there is any proposal to revive the skiing club in Gulmarg?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L Shrimali): (a) and (b) Information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House

Pakistanis in Punjab

1510 Shri D C Sharma Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state

(a) the number of Pakistani nationals who have entered Punjab in 1958 so far without visas or valid travel documents and

(b) the steps taken to stop such illegal entry by Pakistani nationals into Punjab?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Pandit G. B. Pant): (a) The number is reported to be 347, till the end of October

(b) (i) the check posts in the border areas have been alerted,

(ii) mobile units to patrol the border areas more extensively have been attached to the check posts, and

(iii) the cooperation of the local people in the border areas is being enlisted to bring to notice cases of unauthorised entry

Discipline in Educational Institutions

1511 { Shri D. C Sharma / Shri Jhulan Sinha }

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No 1526 on the 24th September, 1958 and state the further action so far taken by the State Governments on a circular letter issued to them on the observance of silence and discipline in all educational institutions for ten minutes a day?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L Shrimali): A statement giving the requisite information is laid on the Table

STATEMENT

Further replies received from the State Governments of West Bengal, Jammu and Kashmir and Madhya Pradesh reveal that they have not issued any instructions for observance of silence' to the educational institutions under their control The Chief Commissioner, Andaman and Nicobar Islands has intimated that no instructions have been issued but prayers are offered in schools before work begins. The Chief Commissioner, Manipur has intimated that a circular has been issued for holding Assembly Prayer in all educational institutions in Manipur The Bombay Government have intimated that the Director of Education, Poona has issued instructions for holding prayer to God or silent meditation in primary and secondary schools before commencing their daily work

Exploitation of Patents by the National Research Development Corporation of India

1512. **Shri Subodh Hansda:**
Shri S. C. Samanta:

Will the Minister of **Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to state.

(a) the total number of new patents and inventions made as a result of researches conducted by Research Institutes which have been licensed out to the industrialists for large scale production by the National Research Development Corporation of India during the year 1958 so far,

(b) what amount is charged for licensing out each process; and

(c) how many processes are yet to be licensed out and the names of the processes?

The Deputy Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Dr. M. M. Das): (a) Twenty-four processes were licensed to industry by the National Research Development Corporation during 1958 upto the end of November, 1958

(b) and (c) A statement giving the required information is placed on the Table of the House [See Appendix IV, annexure No. 17.]

"Gold Smuggling on Punjab-Pakistan Border"

1513. **Shri Bahadur Singh:** Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state the value of smuggled gold seized on the Punjab-Pakistan Border during the last three months?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): The value of smuggled gold seized on the Punjab-Pakistan border during the three months ending 30th September, 1958 was Rs 2,05,585 00.

विदेशियों को दृष्टांक

१५१४. **श्री पद्म देव :** क्या गृह कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि .

(क) चालू साल में कितने विदेशियों को भारत आने के लिये दृष्टांक दिये गये ;

(ख) उनमें से पर्यटकों तथा व्यापारियों की संख्या कितनी थी, और

(ग) ये व्यक्ति किन-किन देशों के थे ?

पंडित गो० ब० पंत : (क) नवम्बर, १९५८ के अन्त तक प्राप्त सूचना के अनुसार २९८११ विदेशियों को ।

(ख) ११,३२१ मैलानी और ३,९१० व्यापारी ।

(ग) संसार के करीब-करीब सब देशों के ।

आयात निधि

१५१५. **श्री पद्म देव :** क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि वर्ष १९५७-५८ और १९५८-५९ में अब तक हैंडलियो (श्रेणीवार) के सम्बन्ध में सहायता सम्बन्धी काय करने के लिए हिमाचल प्रदेश प्रशासन को सरकार द्वारा कितनी धनराशि दी गई है ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) : सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और जितनी जल्दी हो सका सभा की मेज पर रख दी जायेगी ।

हिमाचल प्रदेश के शिक्षा विभाग

१५१६. श्री पद्म देव : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) वर्ष १९५६-५७ और १९५७-५८ में हिमाचल प्रदेश के शिक्षा विभागों (प्रशासनिक तथा प्रादेशिक परिषद) के कितने मुख्य कार्यालय थे, और

(ख) इन कार्यालयों में अलग-अलग कितने व्यक्ति काम कर रहे हैं ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (डा० कालूलाल श्रीमाली) : (क) और (ख)

मुख्य कार्यालयों की संख्या	१९५६-५७	१९५७-५८
(१) हिमाचल प्रदेश प्रशासन	१	१
(२) क्षेत्रीय परिषद	—	—

नियुक्त व्यक्तियों की संख्या		
(१) हिमाचल प्रदेश प्रशासन	३८	३८
(२) क्षेत्रीय परिषद	—	—

Political Sufferers

1517. Shri Shree Narayan Das: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state how much money has been disbursed out of Home Minister's Discretionary Grants to political sufferers since 1st August, 1957?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Pandit G. B. Pant): Rs 2,33,440 (Two lakhs thirty-three thousand four hundred and forty)

Production in Small Collieries

1518. Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state

(a) the number of collieries in India whose production is less than 10,000 tons per month;

(b) the total production of these collieries in 1957; and

(c) the production of the above collieries during the first nine months of the current year?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) The number of such collieries on the basis of the average monthly output in 1957, is 725

(b) 18 3 million tons

(c) 14 3 million tons

Settlement of Pakistanis in India

1519. Shri Rameshwar Tantia: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to refer to reply given to Unstarred Question No 1362 on the 17th March, 1958, and state the basis on which Pakistani nationals were granted permission to settle permanently in India?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Pandit G. B. Pant): Attention is invited to paragraph 18 of the Press Communique dated the 9th July, 1953, which indicates the categories of persons eligible for permanent resettlement facilities under the Indo-Pakistan Agreement, 1953 A copy thereof is laid on the Table of the House [*See* Appendix IV, annexure No 18]

Harness and Saddlery Factory, Kanpur

1520. Shri S. M. Banerjee: Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state

(a) whether some of the leather articles manufactured in Government Harness and Saddlery Factory, Kanpur are cheaper in prices as compared to the products of M/s Cooper Allen & Company Ltd Kanpur;

(b) if so, what are those items, and

(c) whether bulk production of these items has started in the Harness and Saddlery Factory?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Shri Raghuramaiah): (a) Yes.

(b) The items are given below:—

(i) Brief Case 3 partitions;

(ii) Brief Case 2 partitions;

(iii) Attache Case 16 inches;

(iv) Holdall 30 inches complete;

(v) Chappals assorted; and

(vi) Golf Bag.

(c) Yes, we have been meeting orders placed Such orders however have been small

Area Libraries in West Bengal

1521. **Shri R. C. Majhi:**
Shri Subodh Hansda:

Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state

(a) whether applications have been received from West Bengal for assistance for setting up area libraries at different places in the State during 1958,

(b) if so, the total number of applications received up to date;

(c) whether these applications have been considered; and

(d) if so, the amount sanctioned against each application?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) and (b) Yes, three applications have been received under the scheme of Assistance to Voluntary Educational Organisations

(c) Yes, Sir

(d) The applications were incomplete in certain respects and the missing particulars have been asked for No grant has, therefore, been sanctioned so far.

Indian Scientists Abroad

1522. **Shri R. C. Majhi:**
Shri Jadhav:
Shri B. C. Mullick:

Will the Minister of **Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research have prepared the list of Indian Scientists abroad; and

(b) how many of them have responded to the relevant advertisement and have been interviewed?

The Deputy Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Dr. M. M. Das): (a) Yes, Sir

(b) Total number of registrants from abroad upto 1st November, 1958 is 2,042 Registration is continuing

The Union Public Service Commission considered 28 persons as suitable for interview out of those mentioned in the National Register—Scientific and Technical Personnel (Indians abroad) for recruitments pending with the Commission and called them for interview in Bonn, London and the U S A Of these only 17 were present, namely 2 candidates in Bonn, 13 candidates in London and 2 candidates in the U.S.A.

भूतपूर्व रियासतों के पिछड़े क्षेत्र

१५२३. श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी :
श्री रामेश्वर टांटिया :

क्या गृह कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) भूतपूर्व देशी रियासतों के पिछड़े क्षेत्रों के विकास में, जो एनक्लेव्ज मजंर एक्ट, १९५० के अन्तर्गत पूर्णतः अथवा अंशतः संघ के विभिन्न राज्यों में विलीन किये गये थे, अब तक क्या प्रगति हुई है ,

(ख) क्या इन क्षेत्रों के विलीनीकरण के समय उनके पिछड़ेपन को सुधारने के लिये केन्द्रीय सरकार ने कोई आश्वासन दिया था, और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उक्त प्रदेशों में कितना विकास हुआ है, उसकी निगरानी रखने के लिये तब से क्या उपाय किये गये हैं ?

गृह-कार्य उपमंत्री (श्रीमती सावित्री) : (क) और (ख). मालूम होता है कि माननीय सदस्यों का आशय १९२० के प्राविन्सेस एण्ड स्टेट्स (एक्जार्पशन आफ एन्क्लेव्स) आर्डर से है। यह आर्डर गवर्नमेंट आफ इंडिया एक्ट, १९३५ के मातहत राज्यों की सीमा तय करने के लिये जारी किया गया था। इस आर्डर के मुताबिक कुछ प्रान्तों की छोटी छोटी भूतपूर्व देसी रियासतों का विलय उन प्रान्तों में कर दिया गया था। इस आदेश के जारी होते समय ऐसा कोई आश्वासन नहीं दिया गया था कि इसे इन इलाकों का पिछड़ापन दूर करने के विचार से जारी किया गया है।

उड़ीसा और छत्तीसगढ़ राज्यों के विलय के समय और इसके बाद भूतपूर्व मध्य भारत यूनियन बनाते समय यह कहा गया था कि यह विलय इन इलाकों और इनमें बसने वालों के पिछड़ेपन को दूर करने और उन्हें प्रशासन के नये तरीकों का फायदा पहुंचाने के लिये किया गया है। राज्य सरकारों को इस आश्वासन का पूरा ध्यान है और जहां तक भारत सरकार को मालूम है वे इसे पूरा कर रही हैं।

(ग) इन प्रदेशों में हुए विकास पर निगरानी रखने के उपाय करने की जिम्मेदारी राज्य सरकारों की है। भारत सरकार का इसमें कोई सीधा सम्बन्ध नहीं है।

राउरकेला के इस्पात के कारखाने में जर्मन कारीगर

१५२४. { श्री अबल दर्शन :
श्री नवल प्रभाकर

क्या इस्पात, खान और ईंधन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या यह सच है कि राउरकेला के इस्पात के कारखाने के स्थान पर बहुत से जर्मन कारीगर (टेकनीशियन) रहते हैं, और

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या उनकी संख्या, उनके निवास की व्यवस्था, उनकी मजूरी व नियुक्तियों की शर्तों का एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा जायेगा ?

इस्पात, खान और ईंधन मंत्री (सरदार स्वर्ण सिंह) (क) और (ख). ७७६ जर्मन कारीगरों को जो विभिन्न ठेकेदारों द्वारा भरती किये गये हैं, इस्पात-बस्ती में रहने के लिए स्थान दे दिये गये हैं। उनके वेतन संवर्ग के अनुसार भिन्न भिन्न होते हैं और सामान्यतः निम्नलिखित हैं —

संविवर्ग का वर्ग	वेतन की दर प्रतिदिन ड्यूम मार्कों में	भत्ते प्रतिदिन रुपयों में
सुप्रिन्टेन्डेन्ट	१००	५०
विशेषज्ञ इंजीनियर	८०	४५
इंचार्ज फोरमैन, चीफ फिटर या चीफ इरेक्टर	७५	४०
इरेक्टर जो बैल्डिंग, तथा विशेष दन्ति चक्र आदि के कार्यों में दक्ष हो, या कुशल श्रमिक (जो बैल्डिंग रोबेटिंग, इरेक्टिंग आदि के कार्यों में शिक्षण प्राप्त हो, और जो अर्धकुशल और अकुशल श्रमिकों के समूह का भार ले सके)	६५	४०

जहां तक उनकी नियुक्तियों की शर्तों का सम्बन्ध है यह मामला पूर्ण रूप से कारीगरों तथा उनके मालिकों अर्थात् जर्मन ठेकेदारों का है।

सोवियत संघ भेजा गया भारतीय वैज्ञानिकों का प्रतिनिधि मंडल

१५२५. { श्री भक्त दर्शन :
श्री नवल प्रभाकर :

क्या वैज्ञानिक गवेषणा और सांस्कृतिक-कार्य मंत्री ३० अगस्त, १९५८ के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या ७०१ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) श्री एम० एस० वैंकर के नेतृत्व में भारतीय वैज्ञानिकों के जिस दल ने कुछ समय पूर्व सोवियत रूस की यात्रा की थी क्या उसके प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रति सभा पटल पर रखी जायेगी, और

(ख) उस वैज्ञानिक दल ने जो सिफारिशें की थीं उन पर क्या कार्यवाही की गयी है अथवा करने का विचार है ?

वैज्ञानिक गवेषणा और सांस्कृतिक-कार्य उपमंत्री (डा० म० मो० दास) : (क) वैज्ञानिकों का जो प्रतिनिधिमण्डल मई १९५८ में रूस गया था, उसके बारे की रिपोर्ट सभा का मेज पर २४ सितम्बर, १९५८ को रख दी गई थी।

(ख) सरकार रिपोर्ट पर विचार कर रही है। फिर भी, इस रिपोर्ट की प्रतियां राज्य सरकारों, भारत सरकार के मंत्रालयों और योजना आयोग (Planning Commission) को भेज दी गई हैं।

हिन्दी सिखाना

१५२६. { श्री भक्त दर्शन :
श्री नवल प्रभाकर :

क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) अब तक प्रतिवर्ष केन्द्रीय सरकार के किन-किन कर्मचारियों को हिन्दी परीक्षाओं में उत्तीर्ण होने पर नकद पुरस्कार प्रदान किये जा चुके हैं, और

(ख) इन पुरस्कारों व हिन्दी अध्ययन को अधिक आकर्षक व लोकप्रिय बनाने के लिये कौन से कदम उठाये जा रहे हैं।

गृह-कार्य मंत्री (पंडित गो० ब० पंत) : (क) सूचना विवरण में दी हुई है। [देखिये परिशिष्ट ४, अनुबंध संख्या १९]

(ख) इस प्रश्न पर सरकार गौर कर रही है।

Customs Duty on Complimentary Literature

1527. Shri Ram Krishan: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state whether any customs duty has been imposed or other measures taken to restrict the flow of complimentary literature from foreign countries?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): Presumably the information wanted by the Honourable Member is whether the Government have imposed any new customs duty or taken any measure concerning customs so as to restrict the flow of complimentary literature from foreign countries

The answer is in the negative.

Delhi Polytechnic

1528 Shri Ram Krishan: Will the Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that competitive examination is not held for admission to the Delhi Polytechnic,

(b) if so, the reasons therefor, and

(c) the steps to be taken in this matter?

The Deputy Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Dr. M M. Das): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Admissions to degree courses at the Polytechnic are being made in accordance with the rules and regula-

tions of Delhi University, which do not provide for a separate competitive examination being held for the purpose. For the National Diploma and National Certificate Courses, candidates are selected on the basis of appropriate admission qualifications prescribed, on merit.

(c) The question of holding a common admission examination for all technical institutions in the country is under consideration.

Seizure of Smuggled Watches

1529. **Shri Ram Krishan:**
Shri Raghunath Singh:
Shrimati Mafida Ahmed:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Customs authorities at the Santa Cruz airport on 20th October, 1958 seized some wrist watches from a plane arriving from Hongkong;

(b) if so, the number of watches seized and their value, and

(c) whether the culprit has been arrested?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) 499 watches valued at Rs 30,000 approximately.

(c) The handbag containing the watches was found abandoned in the aircraft and no person came forward to claim it. Accordingly no arrest has been made.

Institutions Run by Catholic Churches in India

1530. **Shri Narayanankutty Menon:**
Shri A. K. Gopalan:
Shri Punnoose:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of money received from foreign countries by institutions run by the Catholic Churches in India during 1956, 1957 and 1958 so far;

(b) the institutions which received this help and the amount given to each; and

(c) the countries from which this help was received?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Pandit G. B. Pant): (a) to (c). A statement giving the information available is laid on the table of the House [*See* Appendix IV, annexure No 20]

Retrenchment in Army Vehicles Depot, Avadi

1531. **Shri Narayanankutty Menon:**
Shri A. K Gopalan:
Shri Punnoose:
Shri Nagi Reddy:
Shri Tangamani:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has decided to retrench a large number of employees in the Army Vehicles Depot, Avadi in Madras State,

(b) if so, their number;

(c) what are the reasons for the retrenchment; and

(d) what is the total investment Government has made in the Army Vehicles Depot at Avadi?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Shri Raghuramaiah): (a) and (b) 289 employees have been found surplus to requirements out of whom 33 workers will, however, be retained, as they belong to skilled categories.

(c) There has been reduction in the work-load consequent on the decrease in the Vehicle holding of this Depot.

(d) The total investment of Government on capital expenditure in the shape of buildings and essential services is roughly Rs. 1.05 crores. These buildings are all temporary

structures built during the last war and have outlived their normal life. The land on which they stand is requisitioned land.

Lothal Excavations

1532. { Shri P. K Deo: / Shri B. C Prodhan.

Will the Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be pleased to state whether the inscriptions discovered during excavations at Lothal have been deciphered?

The Deputy Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Dr M. M Das). No, Sir

राजस्थान में तस्कर व्यापार

१५३३. **श्री पन्नालाल बारूपाल :** क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या १९५८ में अब तक राजस्थान में तस्कर व्यापारियों के साथ तस्कर व्यापार करने अथवा साजिश करने के सम्बन्ध में कुछ पुलिस अधिकारी पकड़ गये हैं, और

(ख) यदि हां तो सरकार उन के खिलाफ क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है ।

वित्त मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) : (क) जी हां । १९५८ में राजस्थान में कुछ ऐसे मामले पकड़े गये जिन के सम्बन्ध में यह कहा जाता है कि उन मामलों में कुछ पुलिस कर्मचारियों ने चोरी छिपे माल लाने वालों को सहायता पहुंचायी ।

(ख) राज्य सरकार उन मामलों की जांच कर रही है ।

Banking Companies

1535 **Shri Hem Raj:** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) the number and names of Banking Companies who have been refused licences by the Reserve Bank of India from 1952 to 1956 so far, State-wise; and

(b) the number of companies against whom proceedings were started or are pending in the High Courts, State-wise?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) A statement containing the information is laid on the Table [*See* Appendix IV, annexure No 21]

(b) There has been no occasion so far for the Reserve Bank of India to initiate proceedings against banks to which licences have been refused

Sepoy Clerks

1536 **Shri Arjun Singh Bhadauria:** Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that in 1955 56 some Sepoy Clerks on regular engagement were retrenched from the Army and

(b) whether the retrenchment was effected under existing Army rules?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Sardar Majithia) (a) Yes, sir

(b) Yes, sir

Vice-Chancellors of Visva-Bharati

1537 { Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: / Shri Subiman Ghose:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state

(a) how many vice-chancellors have served Visva-Bharati since the University was taken over by the Government of India, and

(b) what are their names with the respective periods of service?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) and (b). A statement is given below:—

STATEMENT

No.	Name of the Upacharya	Period for which he served
1.	Shri Rathindranath Tagore	From 14-5-51 to 22-8-53
2.	Dr. Kshitimohan Sen	2-10-53 to 28-3-54
3.	Dr. P. C. Bhagchi (Died on 19th Jan., 1956)	29-4-54 to 19-1-56
4.	Shrimati Indira Devi Chaudhurani	27-3-56 to 3-6-56
5.	Prof. Satyendranath Bose	1-7-56 onwards

Punjabi in Delhi Schools

1538. **Shri Daljit Singh:**
Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:

Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to lay a statement on the Table showing:

(a) the number of schools in Delhi where there are arrangements for teaching Punjabi;

(b) the number of schools in Delhi where there are arrangements for teaching Urdu; and

(c) the number of Punjabi-language teachers appointed by the Education Directorate in Delhi for the Higher Secondary, Primary and Middle Schools, separately?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) 24.

(b) 25.

(c) There are six language teachers for the teaching of Punjabi in Government High/Higher Secondary schools. Five of these are in the Middle Departments and one in the Higher Secondary Department. The teachers in the Middle Departments also take classes in the High and Higher Secondary Departments whenever there is need.

At the Primary stage teachers are not appointed subjectwise.

Indianisation of Drilling Staff

1539. **Shri Daljit Singh:**
Shri Bishwanath Roy:
Shri Ram Krishan:

Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal for Indianisation of the drilling staff in the Oil and Natural Gas Commission;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of foreigners who are helping in drilling and survey operations in India; and

(d) the number of Indians who are receiving training under them?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) and (b). It is proposed to gradually replace foreign drilling personnel in the Oil and Natural Gas Commission by suitable Indians.

Some employees of the Commission were sent to Assam and West Bengal for training in drilling with the Assam Oil Company and the Standard Vacuum Oil Company. Eight trainees were sent to USSR and one to France for further training. Recently a departmental technical school has been opened at Jawalamukhi to impart theoretical and practical training in drilling engineering. At present 21 Assistant Drillers and Drill Assistants are attending theoretical classes regularly, and receiving practical training in deep drilling. Duration of the course is 6 months after which other batches of the technicians from other field will be sent for training. At all the drilling sites, Indian drilling personnel are receiving training under foreign experts. Proposals for training Indian personnel abroad are also

under consideration.

(c) 98.

(d) 50.

Rules for Promotions in the Armed Forces

1540. **Shri U. C. Patnaik:** Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether rules for promotion of officers to higher ranks in the armed forces have been finalised; and

(b) if so, whether a copy of the rules will be laid on the Table?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Sardar Majithia): (a) and (b). Certain liberalisation in the rules governing promotion to the rank of Lt. Col. in the Army and equivalent rank in the Navy and the Air Force has been recently approved by Government and the revised rules in respect of the Army and the Air Force have already been finalised and issued. Copies of these rules are laid on the Table. [See Appendix IV, annexure No. 22]. The details of the revised rules in respect of the Navy are, however, under examination and expected to be finalised shortly. Copies of these rules will also be laid on the Table of the House as soon as they are issued.

Remanded Income-tax Cases

1541. **Shri Rajeshwar Patel:** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) in how manys cases the Appellate Assistant Commissioners have recommended the cases to the Income-tax Officers for fresh assessment or report during 1956-56 and 1957-58;

(b) the time generally taken by the Income-tax Officers in submitting such reports or making fresh assessments; and

(c) how many of recommended appeals are pending for more than 3 years awaiting Income-tax Officer's report or fresh assessment?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) to (c). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House as early as possible.

तस्कर व्यापार के मामलों में पुलिस अधिकारियों का हाथ

१५४२. **श्री प्रकाश वीर शास्त्री :** क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पिछले पांच सालों में भारत-पाकिस्तान सीमा पर तस्कर व्यापार सम्बन्धी मामलों में कुछ पुलिस अधिकारियों का भी हाथ पाया गया है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उन में से अब तक कितने व्यक्तियों को सजा दी गई है ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) : (क) जी हां। १९५६, १९५७ और १९५८ में (३१ अक्तूबर तक) भारत-पाकिस्तान सीमा पर चोरी-छिपे माल लाने के मामलों में १९ पुलिस कर्मचारियों का हाथ था। १९५३, १९५४ और १९५५ में चोरी-छिपे माल लाने के मामलों में किसी पुलिस कर्मचारी का हाथ नहीं था।

(ख) इन कर्मचारियो में से एक को अदालत से सजा हुई है।

Village Schools in Delhi

1544. **Shri Dasaratha Deb:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that teachers are unwilling to be posted to village schools in Delhi;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) action taken in the matter?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Mines in Orissa

1545. { Shri Negi Reddy:
Shrimati Parvathi Krishnan:

Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to state whether any further progress has been made towards the re-opening of the closed manganese mines at Barbil in Orissa?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): No. Progress has not been possible in the absence of effective demand, to create which all possible steps are being taken.

चीनी (हिमाचल प्रदेश) के व्यापारी

१५४६. **श्री भक्त दर्शन** : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री ११ सितम्बर, १९५८ के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या १९०३ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) हिमाचल प्रदेश के चीनी व्यापारी संघ ने तिब्बत से व्यापार करने के लिये ऋण के लिये जो प्रार्थना की थी उस पर क्या निर्णय किया गया है ;

(ख) क्या सरकार को तिब्बत सीमा-वर्ती क्षेत्रों के अन्य व्यापारियों से इसी प्रकार के अन्य प्रार्थना पत्र प्राप्त हुए हैं ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उन पर क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्री (पंडित गो० ब० पन्त) : (क) इन व्यापारियों को तिब्बत से व्यापार करने के लिये आवश्यक धन देने की योजना बनाई जा रही है ।

(ख) जी नहीं ।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

भूवृत्तिकी तथा खनन निदेशालय, उत्तर प्रदेश

१५४७. **श्री भक्त दर्शन** : क्या इस्पात, खान और ईंधन मंत्री २१ नवम्बर, १९५७ के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या ४९२ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उत्तर प्रदेश के भूवृत्तिकी तथा खनन निदेशालय ने जून, १९५७ से अब तक जो कार्य किया है क्या उस की रिपोर्ट भारत सरकार को प्राप्त हो गई है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या उस रिपोर्ट का सारांश सभा पटल पर रखा जायेगा ; और

(ग) उपरोक्त कार्य में भारत सरकार ने उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार को क्या सहायता प्रदान की ?

खान और तेल मंत्री (श्री के० डी० मालवीय) : (क) जी, नहीं । १९५७-५८ के क्षेत्र में काम करने के मौसम में जो क्षेत्र का काम पूरा किया गया है उस की रिपोर्ट अभी तैयार कर रही है ।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

(ग) उत्तर प्रदेश निदेशालय का भूवृत्तिकी काम (Geological Work) भारतीय भूगर्भीय सर्वेक्षण विभाग द्वारा की गई सिफारिशों तथा प्रारम्भिक कार्य के आधार पर जारी है । सहायता के लिये की गई विशेष प्रार्थनाओं पर भारत सरकार अपने नियमों के अनुसार सहानुभूतिपूर्वक विचार करती है ।

Copper Deposits in Rajasthan

1548. **Shri Ram Krishan**: Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that huge copper deposits have been found in Rajasthan recently; and

(b) if so, the names of the places and total quantities of copper deposits found?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) and (b). No new deposits of copper have been found recently. Occurrence of copper has been known in a number of places in Rajasthan. The deposits of Khetri, Jhunjhunu district, and Khoh Dariba, Alwar district are being surveyed and prospected by the Geological Survey of India and the Indian Bureau of Mines with a view to examine their commercial workability

Seizure of Smuggled Goods in Manipur

1549. Shri L. Achaw Singh: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2136 on the 16th September, 1958 and state

(a) whether any action was taken after the departmental adjudication of the case of Assistant Engineer of the Manipur Public Works Department for possessing the undeclared goods in his jeep; and

(b) if so, the nature thereof?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) and (b) The seized goods were confiscated No penal action was taken against the Assistant Engineer concerned and the jeep was released

Children's Library-cum-Museum at Imphal

1550. Shri L. Achaw Singh: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether the children's library-cum-museum started at Imphal will have its own building; and

(b) if so, what is the amount sanctioned for its construction?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) There is a provision of Rs. 26,000 during the Second Five Year Plan period for the construction of a museum building

Books in Tribal Dialects

1551. Shri L. Achaw Singh: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether subsidies for printing of books in tribal dialects have been fully utilised in 1957-58 in Manipur; and

(b) if so, the number of books printed in different tribal dialects in Manipur during 1957-58?

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shrimati Alva): (a) No, Sir.

(b) 18 books in different dialects were printed during 1957-58

Cattle Lifting in Manipur

1552 Shri L Achaw Singh: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that cattle lifting is widely prevalent in villages in Manipur; and

(b) the steps taken to curb it?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Pandit G. B Pant): (a) The number of cases of cattle lifting reported to the local authorities during the period 1st January, 1956 to 15th November, 1958 was 124. It cannot be said that cattle lifting is widely prevalent in Manipur villages

(b) Immediate action is taken to investigate such cases when reported. The local police has lately organised a special drive to apprehend absconders and criminals as a general measure to check crime.

Konarak

1553. { **Shri H. N. Mukerjee:**
Shri Muhammed Elias:

Will the Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether allegations made recently in the press in regard to misdirected repairs at the Konarak have been investigated, and

(b) if so, with what result?

The Deputy Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Dr. M. M. Das): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir, but the allegations were not found to be justified.

बिजनौर जिले में भूतपूर्व सैनिकों को पुनः बसाना

१५५४. { **श्री अर्जुन सिंह भदोरिया :**
श्री यादव :

क्या प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या उत्तर प्रदेश के बिजनौर जिले में कादिराबाद में भूतपूर्व सैनिकों को बसाने की कोई योजना कार्यान्वित की जा रही है

(ख) यदि हां तो यह योजना कब से कार्यान्वित हो रही है अब तक कितने भूतपूर्व सैनिकों को बसाया जा चुका है और भविष्य में कितने सैनिकों को बसाया जायेगा और

(ग) उन में से प्रत्येक व्यक्ति को कितने एकड़ भूमि दी गई है ?

रक्षा उपमंत्री (सरदार भगीठिया) : (क) तथा (ख) उत्तर प्रदेश के बिजनौर जिला के अफ़ज़लगढ़ के उपनिवेश में १००० भूतपूर्व सैनिक बसाने के लिये एक योजना मई १९५२ से कार्यान्वित की जा रही है। इस उपनिवेश का प्रधान कार्यालय कादिराबाद गांव है। अब तक अफ़ज़लगढ़ उपनिवेश में बसाये गये भूतपूर्व सैनिकों की संख्या ६२२ है जिन में लगभग १०० कादिराबाद गांव में बसे हैं। चूंकि उपनिवेश में हर साल बसाये जाने वाले भूतपूर्व सैनिकों की संख्या, कृषियोग्य बनाई गई और विकसित भूमि की प्रगति पर निर्भर है, वार्षिक परिमाण नियत करना सम्भव नहीं। फिर भी कादिराबाद खास में और अधिक भूतपूर्व सैनिक बसाये जाने की कोई गुंजाइश नहीं।

(ग) हर एक बसने वाले को १० एकड़ भूमि दी जाती है।

Rifle Training in Delhi

1555. **Shri Ram Krishan:** Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Delhi Administration has drafted a scheme to give rifle training to people in the Union Territory, and

(b) if so, the main features thereof?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Pandit G. B. Pant): (a) Yes

(b) The main features of the scheme are:—

(i) Training in rifle shooting is imparted by the Delhi Police at Old Police Lines, Rajpur Road, Delhi and New Police Lines, Kingsway Camp, Delhi

(ii) Training is imparted six days a week for about a month, each period being 45 minutes

(iii) Rs 3 is charged as admission fee per trainee per session.

(iv) The candidates must be physically fit to handle the rifle.

(v) All those who wish to avail themselves of this training are required to submit their applications to the Superintendent of Police, Lines, Rajpur Road, Delhi, accompanied by a certificate about their identity.

दिल्ली के स्कूलों में टेकनिकल अध्यापक

१५५६. { श्री नवल प्रभाकर :
श्री भक्त दर्शन :

क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली के सरकारी स्कूलों में अब भी टेकनिकल (विज्ञान, गणित आदि के) अध्यापकों की कमी है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो सरकार इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (डा० कालूलाल श्रीमाली) : (क) हां, लड़कियों के हाई स्कूलों या उच्च माध्यमिक स्कूलों में कुछ कमी है।

(ख) इन अध्यापकों की नियुक्ति की शर्तों में कुछ उदारता बरतने और योग्यतानुसार उपयुक्त लोगों को अग्रिम तरक्की देने के प्रश्न पर विचार करने का प्रस्ताव है।

दिल्ली के स्कूलों में दो पालियां

१५५७. { श्री नवल प्रभाकर :
श्री भक्त दर्शन :

क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली के अधिकांश स्कूलों में दो पालियों के कारण पढ़ाई ठीक ढंग से नहीं हो पाती ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो सरकार इस संबंध में क्या कार्यवाही करना चाहती है ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (डा० कालूलाल श्रीमाली) : (क) और (ख). वर्तमान स्थिति को आदर्श तो नहीं कहा जा सकता, परन्तु दो पालियों को बन्द करने का फल यह होगा कि बहुत से छोटे स्कूल की पढ़ाई से वंचित रह जायेंगे।

दो पालियों की समस्या अधिकतर सरकारी स्कूलों में ही है जहां एक ही इमारत में प्रातः और सायं दो अलग अलग स्कूल चलते हैं। इस समस्या का हल तभी होना संभव है जबकि इन स्कूलों को चलाने के लिये स्कूल को पर्याप्त इमारतें उपलब्ध हों। शिक्षा निदेशालय नई इमारतें बनाने का एक क्रमिक कार्यक्रम पहले ही बना चुका है जिस का कार्यान्वित होना अधिकतर आवश्यक निधि और उपयुक्त जगह मिलने पर निर्भर है।

सहायता प्राप्त गैर सरकारी स्कूलों की समस्या थोड़ी सी भिन्न है। उन में छात्रों की संख्या अधिक होने के कारण उन के विभिन्न विभाग विभिन्न पारियों में चलते हैं। साधारणतया उन की प्राथमिक और मिडिल विभाग की कक्षायें सवेरे की पारी में चलती हैं और हाई स्कूल कक्षायें दूसरी पारी में। उन की समस्या तो कमरों की संख्या की है। यदि यह समस्या हल हो जाये तो दोनों ही विभाग एक ही पारी में इकट्ठे चल सकेंगे। आशा है कि निदेशालय और दिल्ली नगर निगम के अधिक नये स्कूल खुल जाने से ऐसे स्कूलों में होने वाली भीड़ धीरे-धीरे कम हो जायेगी।

किश्तवाड़, जिला डोडा (जम्मू और काश्मीर) की भूमि का अर्जन

१५५८. **श्रीमती कृष्णा मेहता** : क्या प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या किश्तवाड, जिला डोडा (जम्मू और काश्मीर) के किसानों को, जिन की भूमि १९४७ में केन्द्रीय सरकार की ओर से अर्जित की गई थी, अभी तक कोई प्रतिकर नहीं दिया गया है ;

(ख) इतने लम्बे समय के बाद भी कोई प्रतिकर न देने के क्या कारण हैं ; और

(ग) इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार का क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है और उन को

किस सम्भावित अवधि तक प्रतिकर मिल जायेगा ?

उप-मंत्री (सरदार मजीठिया) : (क) से (ग). भारत सरकार को कोई जानकारी नहीं है कि १९४७ में (जम्मू कश्मीर के) किश्तवाड़, जिला डोडा में, प्रतिरक्षा-उद्देश्यों के लिये कोई भूमि ली गई थी। फिर भी स्थानीय अधिकारियों से पूछ-ताछ की जा रही है, और यदि इस मामले में कुछ सूचना प्राप्त हुई, तो वह लोक सभा के पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

Untouchability

1559. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons prosecuted in Punjab under the Untouchability Act during 1958-59 so far; and

(b) the number of persons convicted in these cases?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Pandit G. B. Pant): (a) and (b). The information is being obtained from the Government of Punjab and will be laid on the Table of the House when received.

दिल्ली की अनुसूचित जातियों को कानूनी सहायता

१५६०. **श्री नवल प्रभाकर :**
श्री भक्त दर्शन :

क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली में १९५८-५९ में अनुसूचित जाति के कितने लोगों को कानूनी सहायता दी गई ;

(ख) उन्हें दी गई आर्थिक सहायता का ब्यौरा क्या है ; और

(ग) यह आर्थिक सहायता किस प्रकार के मुकदमों में दी जाती है ?

गृह-कार्य उपमंत्री (श्रीमती सत्यवती) : (क) १९५८-५९ के दौरान में अभी तक १५ ऐसे आवेदन-पत्र दिल्ली प्रशासन के पास आ चुके हैं और वहां इन पर विचार हो रहा है।

(ख) सवाल नहीं उठता।

(ग) आर्थिक सहायता ऐसे गरीब हरिजनों को दी जाती है जो बेदखल किये जाने या सताये जाने की वजह से मुकदमे-बाजी में फंस जाते हैं।

Purchase of Aircrafts

1561. **Shri Sugandhi:**
Shri U. C. Patnaik:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) the types of aircrafts India has purchased from abroad for the Indian Air Force in 1956, 1957 and 1958 so far; and

(b) the cost of aircraft of each type purchased?

The Deputy Minister of Defence Sardar Majithia): (a) Mystere, Gnat, Bell Helicopters, Harvard, Canberra, Vampire, Auster, Otter and Hunter.

(b) It is not in the public interest to give out the details.

Indian Students Abroad

1562. **Shri B. C. Prodhan:**
Shri Ganapathi Ram:
Shri Kumbar:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 106 on the 19th November, 1958, and state:

(a) the number of students belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes who have been granted Government of India scholarships for higher studies in foreign countries during 1957-58 and 1958-59 so far (country-wise); and

(b) how much help they are getting from the Government per year?

The Minister of Education (Dr K. L. Shrimali): (a) and (b). A statement giving the requisite information is laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix IV, annexure No 23]

Iron Ore Deposits

1563. Shri Ram Krishan. Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to state

(a) whether Government have estimated the quantity and value of iron ore deposits in the country, and

(b) if so the details of the estimate?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) Yes, Sir

(b) The total reserves of workable iron ore deposits are estimated at 21,140 million tons With the present value of Rs 40 per ton of iron ore (Fe 60 per cent), the estimated value of total known reserves would be 845 600 million Rupees

Details of the estimated deposits of iron ore are as follow —

	Million ton
1 *Hematite ore*	
Bihar and Orissa	5 00
Madhya Pradesh	7 000
Bombay	300
Madras	300
Punjab	30
Mysore	2 000
2 *Magnetite ores*	
Madras	1 000
Andhra	50
Mysore	500
Himachal Pradesh	60
3 *Limonitic and Spathic ores*	
Bengal	2,000
TOTAL	21,140

Seizure of Smuggled Watches

1564. Shri Ram Krishan: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that about 400 watches were seized by the Central Excise Collectorate on 19th November, 1958, at Bombay;

(b) if so, the value of the watches seized, and

(c) whether any person has been arrested in this matter?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. 413 watches valued at Rs 52,500 were seized by the staff of the Central Excise Collectorate on the 19th November, 1958, at Bombay

(c) Four persons have been arrested in this connection

Illicit Liquor

1565. Shrimati Sucheta Kripalani. Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that manufacture and sale of illicit liquor has risen in Kotla Mubarakpur (New Delhi) during the last six months, and

(b) if so what measures Government have taken to control the situation?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Pandit G. B. Pant): (a) No

(b) Does not arise

"Gold Smuggling"

1566. Shri Tangamani: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that 1,500 tolas of gold were seized in Delhi on the 23rd November, 1958,

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken in the matter?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir

A passenger, an Indian national, arrived at the Palam airport by B.O.A.C flight from London on the 23rd November, 1958, On reasonable suspicion, he was searched by the Customs staff at the airport and 1562 tolas of gold were recovered from him.

(c) He was arrested on the spot and later on released on bail. He is being prosecuted in a Court of Law

Archives at Ladakh

1567. { Shri P. K. Deo: / Shri B. C Prodhan:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether any steps are being taken to preserve and publish the rare manuscripts found in the Archives at Ladakh; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) and (b) A report has been urgently called for from the Government of Jammu and Kashmir in regard to the rare manuscripts reported to have been found in the Archives at Ladakh The Central Government will take a decision on the receipt of the report

Primary Schools

1568. **Shri B. C. Mullick:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state·

(a) whether it is a fact that Government of India have issued instructions to all State Governments regarding the opening of new Primary Schools in the villages with the assistance given by the Centre during the Second Five Year Plan period; and

(b) if so, the nature of such instructions?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) and (b). The State Governments have been advised that teachers who have been allotted to them under the scheme of Relief of Educated Unemployment and Expansion of Primary Education may be utilised mainly for opening schools in villages which do not have such facilities till now

Seizure of Smuggled Gold

1569. **Shri P. C. Borooah:** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state.

(a) whether it is a fact that on the 25th November, 1958, gold worth of Rs. 50,000 was seized from a foundry at Kumbharwada in Central Bombay; and

(b) if so, further action taken in the matter?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) Yes, Sir

(b) Ten persons have been arrested in this connection and the matter is being investigated further for suitable action

Lands in Nasik for Military Purposes

1570. **Shri Jadhav:** Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No 202 on 18th August, 1958 and state.

(a) what is the further progress made in the payment of compensation and *ex gratia* payment for the lands acquired in the Nasik District for Military purposes.

(b) whether it has been brought to the notice of the Government that the affected persons are required to produce certificates from Mamaltdars in order to show that they are really in need of advance and other payments, and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Sardar Majithia): (a) A statement is laid on the Table [*See* Appendix IV, annexure No 24.]

(b) and (c). In accordance with the provisions of the rules made·

under the Requisitioning and Acquisition of Immovable Property Act 1952, "on-account" payments may be made by the Collector only to those owners who are of small means. When requests for such payments are received, the Collector generally calls for a report from the Mamaltdars to verify that the applicants are really of small means. It is understood that with a view to expediting the proceedings, in many cases the applicants themselves are now obtaining the certificates of small means from the Mamaltdars and filing them with their applications for "on-account" payments.

शिक्षा और रोजगार

१५७१. **श्री प्रकाश वीर शास्त्री** : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार देश के शिक्षित नवयुवकों में नौकरी की बजाय व्यापार, कृषि, और सामाजिक कार्यों के व्यवसाय अपनाने की प्रवृत्ति पैदा करने के लिये कोई कार्यवाही कर रही है अथवा करने वाली है , और

(ख) विश्वविद्यालयों से स्नातक की उपाधि प्राप्त कर निकलने वाले कितने प्रतिशत नवयुवक आजकल रोजगार प्राप्त कर लेते हैं ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (डा० कालूलाल श्रीमाली) : (क) विवरण सभा पटल पर रख दिया गया है । [देखिये परिशिष्ट ४, अनुबन्ध संख्या २५]

(ख) सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी । पर हो सकता है कि पूरी सूचना न मिल सके क्योंकि न तो गैर-सरकारी क्षेत्र के रोजगार के आंकड़े रखे जाते हैं और न विश्वविद्यालयों के उन स्नातकों के जो स्वतंत्र व्यापार, कृषि या इसी प्रकार के अन्य धंधों में लग जाते हैं ।

सिक्खों का इतिहास

१५७२. **श्री प्रकाश वीर शास्त्री** : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि सिक्खों का इतिहास लिखने के लिये क्या सरकार ने अलीगढ़ मुस्लिम विश्वविद्यालय को कोई अनुदान दिया है ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (डा० कालूलाल श्रीमाली) : जी, नहीं । परन्तु अलीगढ़ मुस्लिम विश्वविद्यालय ने 'योजना' के मुख्य सम्पादक श्री खुशवंतसिंह की एक योजना स्वीकार की है जिसके अनुसार वे प्रारम्भ से स्वतंत्रता प्राप्ति तक का सिक्खों का इतिहास उस विश्वविद्यालय के तत्वावधान में लिखेंगे । इस योजना के लिये राक-फेलर फाउंडेशन ने विश्वविद्यालय को एक लाख रुपये का अनुदान मंजूर किया है ।

संस्कृत शिक्षा

१५७३. **श्री प्रकाश वीर शास्त्री** : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या संस्कृत की शिक्षा के प्रसार के लिये प्रति वर्ष कोई अनुदान दिया जाता है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो गत पांच वर्षों में प्रत्येक संस्था को कितनी-कितनी राशि का अनुदान दिया गया ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (डा० कालूलाल श्रीमाली) : (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) पिछले पांच सालों में अर्थात् १९५३-५४ से १९५७-५८ तक, प्रत्येक

संस्था को दिये गये अनुदान की राशि इस प्रकार है :—

संस्था	कुल अनुदान जो दिया गया
	रुपये
१. बनारस हिन्दू विश्व-विद्यालय . .	३४,०००
२. दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय	८,८००
३. अण्णामलै विश्वविद्यालय	६०,८२०
४. महाराजा सयाजीराव विश्वविद्यालय, बड़ोदा	६६,०००
५. उत्कल विश्वविद्यालय	१,७००
६. भारत इतिहास संशोधक मंडल, पूना .	७,०००
७. धर्म कोश मंडल, बम्बई	२०,०००
८. विश्वेश्वरानन्द वैदिक अनुसंधान संस्थान, होशियारपुर	१,५०,०००
९. वैदिक संशोधन मंडल, पूना	४२,५००
१०. भंडारकर ओरिएन्टल रिसर्च इंस्टीट्यूट, पूना	३०,०००
११. केन्द्रीय संस्कृत शिक्षा परिषद्, हैदराबाद .	१०,०००
१२. संस्कृत शब्दकोश विभाग, डेकन कालेज, पूना . (ऐतिहासिक सिद्धान्तों के आधार पर संस्कृत शब्द-कोश तैयार करने के लिये)	३,२९,२२१

Basic Training College, Agartala

1574. Shri Dasaratha Deb: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state the number of students in post-graduate training classes in the Basic Training College, Agartala, Tripura, during the years 1956-57, 1957-58 and 1958-59 so far?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali):

Year	No. of students.
1956-57	27
1957-58	16
1958-59	5

Basic Training Course

1575. Shri Dasaratha Deb: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Basic Training Course adopted for training of primary and middle school teachers in Tripura is a two-year course;

(b) whether such a course includes craft training; and

(c) if not, whether a separate training institute exists in Tripura for craft training?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha.

Pumping Sets for Tripura

1576. Shri Dasaratha Deb: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of pumping sets purchased under the Tribal Welfare Scheme for minor irrigation purposes in Tripura during the Second Five Year Plan period;

(b) the number of such pumping sets sold or distributed free among the tribal peoples; and

(c) whether there is demand from the tribals for more pumping sets?

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shrimati Alva): (a) 40.

(b) The required information is being collected from the Tripura Administration and will be laid on the table of the House as soon as received.

(c) No.

Basic Schools in Tripura

1577. Shri Dasaratha Deb: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) the number of primary, middle and junior high schools which have been converted into basic schools in Tripura during the Second Five Year Plan period so far;

(b) the total expenditure incurred on Basic Education in Tripura during the same period; and

(c) whether any assessment was made of the results and achievements?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha *[See Appendix IV, annexure No 26]*

Basic Education in Tripura

1578. Shri Dasaratha Deb: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state whether there is any Advisory Committee for Basic Education in Tripura?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): No, Sir.

Welfare of Tripura Tribes

1579. Shri Dasaratha Deb: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state.

(a) total amount budgeted for the years 1956-57, 1957-58 and 1958-59 for each of the following items under Tribal Welfare Schemes in Tripura (i) zhumia settlement, (ii) education, (iii) agriculture and animal husbandry (economic uplift), (iv) medical and health (including drinking water), (v) cooperations, (vi) cottage industries, (vii) multi-purpose blocks, (viii) housing, (ix) communication, (x) Chief Commissioner's Discretionary Fund.

(b) total amount spent on each item during 1956-57, 1957-58 and 1958-59 so far;

(c) whether there is any separate Directorate in Tripura to implement the Tribal Welfare Schemes; and

(d) if not, how these schemes are implemented?

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shrimati Alva): (a) and (b) A statement showing the amount budgeted and the amount spent in respect of various schemes separately under the State Sector and the Centrally sponsored schemes during the years 1956-57, 1957-58 and 1958-59 is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix IV, annexure No. 27].

(c) No, Sir

(d) The schemes are implemented by the various Heads of Departments concerned under the over-all supervision of the District Magistrate and Collector assisted by a Tribal Welfare Officer

Primary School Teachers in Tripura

1580. Shri Dasaratha Deb: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Primary School teachers in Tripura who have not yet been paid the salary for certain periods in 1956-57 and 1957-58;

(b) the number of Primary School teachers in Tripura who did not receive any increment during that period, and

(c) the reasons for the delays?

The Minister of Education (Dr K. L. Shrimali): (a) to (c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha in due course

Panel for Appointment of High Court Judges

1583. Shri Bimal Ghose: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state

(a) whether retired judicial officers are entitled to be included in the panel of persons to be drawn up by States for appointment as High Court Judges, and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Pandit G. B. Pant): (a) Yes, provided they are suitable and qualified for appointment as High Court Judges

(b) Does not arise

Conference of Political Parties

1584. Shri Ram Krishan: Will the Minister of Law be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that a Conference of the representatives of political parties was held recently at New Delhi to discuss measures to check increase in election expenses of contesting candidates;

(b) if so, the names of the political parties which attended this Conference,

(c) the details of the measures suggested by them, and

(d) the nature of the final decision arrived at this Conference?

The Deputy Minister of Law (Shri Hajarnavis): (a) A Conference of representatives of the four all India political parties was held in the office of the Election Commission on the 28th November, 1958 One of the subjects discussed in the conference was the reduction of election expenses incurred by the Candidates

(b) The representatives of the Indian National Congress, the Communist Party of India, the Praja Socialist Party and the All-India Bharatiya Jan Sangh attended the conference

(c) and (d). The discussions on the measures to be adopted to check increase in election expenses remained inconclusive. The political parties desired to examine the question further It was decided that they would send their suggestions to the Election Commission in due course

Promotion of Grade III Officers

1585. Shri Braj Raj Singh: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state.

(a) whether different periods of qualifying service in grade III have been prescribed for promotion to grade II of Central Secretariat Service in respect of —

(i) officers promoted on the basis of seniority; and

(ii) officers included in Regular Temporary Establishment on the basis of limited departmental examination, and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor

The Minister of Home Affairs (Pandit G. B. Pant): (a) Government have not prescribed different periods of qualifying service as suggested in the Question Actual promotions are, however, made on the recommendation of the Union Public Service Commission who make selections according to their standards of suitability

(b) Does not arise

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12 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

Medicinal and Toilet Preparations (Excise Duties) Rules

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shri B. R Bhagat): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table, under sub-section (4) of Section 19 of the Medicinal and Toilet Preparations (Excise Duties) Act, 1955, a copy of Notification No G S R 1119, dated the 29th November, 1958 making certain amendments to the Medicinal and Toilet Preparations (Excise Duties) Rules, 1956 [Placed in Library *See* No. LT-1122/58]

COMMITTEE ON PETITIONS

Minutes

Shri Barman (Cooch-Bihar-Reserved-Sch Castes): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table the Minutes of the sittings (Twenty-first and Twenty-second) of the Committee on Petitions held during the Sixth Session

12.01 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PETITIONS

FIFTH REPORT

Shri Barman: Sir, I beg to present the Fifth Report of the Committee on Petitions.

MESSAGE FROM RAJYA SABHA

Secretary: Sir, I have to report the following message received from the Secretary of Rajya Sabha:—

"In accordance with the provisions of rule 97 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to enclose a copy of the Chartered Accountants (Amendment) Bill, 1958, which has been passed by the Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on the 9th December, 1958."

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS (AMENDMENT) BILL

LAID ON THE TABLE AS PASSED BY RAJYA SABHA

Secretary: I beg to lay on the Table of the House the Chartered Accountants (Amendment) Bill, 1958, as passed by Rajya Sabha.

12.02 hrs.

PETITION RE. DELHI RENT CONTROL BILL

Secretary: Sir, under rule 167 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, I have to report that a petition as per statement laid on the Table has been received relating to the Delhi Rent Control Bill, 1958, as reported by the Joint Committee.

STATEMENT

Petition relating to the Delhi Rent Control Bill, 1958, as reported by the Joint Committee.

Number of Signatories	District or town	State
1	Delhi	Delhi

12.03 hrs.

SALARIES AND ALLOWANCES OF MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT (AMENDMENT) BILL

CORRECTION OF FIGURES IN DIVISION

Mr. Speaker: I have to inform the House that there was an error in the announcement of the figures* of Division on 11th December, 1958 on Amendment No 36 by Shri Naushir Bharucha to Clause 5 of the Salaries and Allowances of Members of Parliament (Amendment) Bill, 1958 The House has already taken a decision and this error has absolutely no effect on it However, I consider that the correct position should be on record The facts are as follows.—

The House will recollect that before the Deputy Speaker who was then in the Chair, announced the result of the Division, Shri Sadhan Gupta got up and stated that he had forgotten to press his push button set and that he desired to vote for 'Ayes'. Thereupon the Deputy Speaker observed that he would add one vote to the figures recorded for 'Ayes'. The Deputy Speaker accordingly announced the figures for 'Ayes' as 56 instead of 55 as shown in the Result Indicator Board

From the photograph copy of the Division Result it now transpires that

*See Debates dated 11th December, 1958

Shri Sadhan Gupta did in fact press the button and voted for 'Ayes'. The correct figure for 'Ayes' should be 55 and not 56. Anyhow, this does not alter the decision of the House.

12.34 hrs.

ELECTION TO COMMITTEES

ESTIMATES COMMITTEE

Shri B. G. Mehta (Gohilwad): Sir, I beg to move:

"That the members of this House do proceed to elect in the manner required by sub-rule (3) of Rule 254 read with sub-rule (1) of Rule 311 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, one member from among themselves to serve as a member of the Committee on Estimates for the unexpired portion of the term ending on 30th April, 1959, in the casual vacancy caused by the resignation of Shri Vijayram Raju."

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That the members of this House do proceed to elect in the manner required by sub-rule (3) of Rule 254 read with sub-rule (1) of Rule 311 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, one member from among themselves to serve as a member of the Committee on Estimates for the unexpired portion of the term ending on 30th April, 1959, in the casual vacancy caused by the resignation of Shri Vijayram Raju"

The motion was adopted.

NATIONAL SHIPPING BOARD

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): Sir, I beg to move:

"That in pursuance of clause(a) of sub-section (2) of Section 4 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1958, the members of Lok Sabha do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct, four members from among themselves to serve as members of the National Shipping Board, subject to the other provisions of the said Act."

Sir, I would like to submit in this connection that the Members of Parliament so elected to the Board would not be disqualified from being Members of Parliament on that ground under the Prevention of Disqualification Act, 1953. They would not be in receipt of any fee or remuneration in excess of or other than the compensatory allowance as defined in section 2(b) of the Act. Rules framed under section 6(2)(c) of the Merchant Shipping Act would take care that the allowance permissible to Members of Parliament so elected does not exceed the compensatory allowance. Further, when the new Bill that is on the anvil is passed, care will be taken that the rules that are made thereafter also do not provide for any fees or allowance in excess of the compensatory allowance.

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That in pursuance of clause (a) of sub-section (2) of section 4 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1958, the members of Lok Sabha do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct, four members from among themselves to serve as members of the National Shipping Board, subject to the other provisions of the said Act."

Shri Mahanty (Dhenkanal): May I know if the Prevention of Disqualification Act has exempted Members of Parliament from being members of the National Shipping Board from incurring any disqualification?

Mr. Speaker: That is what he has said.

Shri Raj Bahadur: I have said that under section 3 of the Prevention of Disqualification Act, exemption is given to hon. Members who are not

[Shri Raj Bahadur]

in receipt of any fees in excess of or other than the compensatory allowance defined in section 2(b) of the Prevention of Disqualification Act

Shri Mahanty: I am sorry that I have been misunderstood by him. I know that provision, but what I am asking is whether a specific exemption has been granted to members of the National Shipping Board.

Mr. Speaker: He wants to know whether it is in one schedule or in the other schedule. The schedules do not come in where the general clause operates.

The Minister of Law (Shri A. K. Sen): There is a schedule for exemption and another for non-exemption.

Shri Mahanty: In that case I will oppose the Motion on account of the fact that it is not within the competence of the Government to exempt a member of a particular Board from attracting disqualification. It lies within the competence of this House. It has been provided for in the Act that the hon. Speaker will constitute a committee which will go into these questions from time to time. Here, the Government are coming and infringing upon the inherent right of the hon. Speaker and of this House. I take strong exception to this. I would like to question the competence of the Government in coming to this House and announcing that a member of a particular Board will not attract disqualification. Who is Government to say in this matter? It is for the House and for the Committee, which is still in the womb of uncertainty, to say The Committee has not yet been formed. The Committee will go into this question and it will be for the Committee to decide whether he attracts disqualification or not.

It is irrelevant to point out whether any financial gain is involved in it or not. Those who are acquaninted with the UK law know that the office of Stewardship Manor of Chiltern Hundreds for which no remuneration is paid constitutes an office of profit

Mr. Speaker: I do not know if the hon. Member had or did not have an opportunity to speak on the Prevention of Disqualification Bill, but let him not convert it into discussion on Prevention of Disqualification Bill now.

Now, hon. Members are aware of one provision referred to, i.e., the provision in clause 3. The clause provides that whenever compensatory allowance alone is paid, except in particular cases, generally the disqualification does not apply. There is an exception to that also, which is provided for in Schedule I and Schedule II. This does not come under either Schedule I or Schedule II. This comes under the general clause. It is true, but in the Act itself, i.e., the Merchant Shipping Act, there seems to be a provision that some Members of Parliament will be elected to the Board.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty (Basirhat): There are many Acts.

Mr. Speaker: True, but it is there. We have passed the general Act providing that if only compensatory allowance is given, it does not come under the disqualification. Therefore this is not in violation of anything provided by this Parliament or the Lok Sabha so far as any Act is concerned.

The Minister of Law (Shri A. K. Sen): Sir, while I heartily appreciate the passionate plea for the paramount position of this Parliament made by Shri Mahanty, I fail to see how he has drawn the inferences on which he has based his arguments. He has fought an imaginary battle which does not exist. You, Sir, have explained the position, if I may say so, admirably and correctly that Parliament has by the Merchant Shipping Act made provision for the nomination of four Members of Parliament to be represented on the Shipping Board. Further, the existing Act, which is not yet repealed, provides for the exemption of such membership from disqualification. Further, the present

Bill which is now under consideration of the Rajya Sabha, provides for the exemption. I do not see how Parliament's sovereignty has been affected by any act of the Government. Government is merely explaining the position while it asks the Lok Sabha to nominate four Members.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member evidently thinks that such cases, before they are brought up even when they arise under any particular Act, ought to be vetted by a Committee which is to be appointed here. That is his suggestion. Until the Committee is appointed, there is no other committee to go into this matter

Shri A. K. Sen: If it is a suggestion, it will certainly be considered

Mr. Speaker: That is all what he has said.

The question is:

"That in pursuance of clause (a) of sub-section (2) of Section 4 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1958, the members of Lok Sabha do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct, four members from among themselves to serve as members of the National Shipping Board, subject to the other provisions of the said Act."

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Speaker: It was I that suggested the other day to put the House on enquiry regarding this matter, that every Minister who makes a motion saying that some Members of Parliament may, in pursuance of any Act passed here, be elected, may make a statement regarding emoluments etc. Therefore, the hon. Minister has done so with a view to put the House, if necessary, on enquiry or otherwise to enlighten the House on this particular matter. The motion is carried.

12·12 hrs.

LIFE INSURANCE CORPORATION (SECOND AMENDMENT) BILL

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat): I beg to move for leave to withdraw the Life Insurance Corporation (Second Amendment) Bill, 1957. If I may explain.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Minister may always say, 'On behalf of'. There are some lapses Shri Morarji Desai is here. The reporter will note that Shri Morarji Desai has been here and made the motion He may say, 'On behalf of Shri Morarji Desai' I do not see there is any disrespect. The hon. Minister whose name does not appear in the Order Paper or his Chief or whoever makes a motion which is not in his name will kindly say, 'On behalf of so and so' Otherwise, the record will be incorrect.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: I will say that So far as I remember, your ruling was that Ministers belonging to the same Ministry may not say, 'On behalf of'

Mr. Speaker: The later observation supersedes the prevailing observation

Shri B. R. Bhagat: On behalf of Shri Morarji Desai, I beg to move for leave to withdraw the Life Insurance Corporation (Second Amendment) Bill 1957

If I may briefly explain the reason for withdrawal, the House remembers that in the last year, the Life Insurance Corporation (Second Amendment) Bill was introduced with the object of entrusting the investment of the investible funds of the Life Insurance Corporation to an Investment Board which was to be set up for this purpose. Subsequently, the question of investment of the funds of the Life Insurance Corporation has, however, been reconsidered and since then, Government have decided that it would be best if the provisions of section 27A of the Insurance Act with such modifications as were warranted were applied to the Corporation. The

[Shri B. R. Bhagat]

provisions of section 27A of the Insurance Act have since been made applicable to the Corporation and a new investment policy was announced and laid on the Table of the House. Also a very exhaustive discussion took place and we have the broad the approval of the House for that policy. In view of this, it is not considered necessary to press the Bill. Therefore, I beg to move for leave for withdrawal of this Bill.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That leave be granted to withdraw the Life Insurance Corporation (Second Amendment) Bill 1957."

The motion was adopted.

12.14 hrs.

APPROPRIATION (RAILWAYS) NO 4 BILL*, 1958

The Minister of Railways (Shri Jagjivan Ram): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the authorisation of appropriation of moneys out of the Consolidated Fund of India to meet the amounts spent on certain services for the purposes of Railways during the financial year ended on the 31st day of March, 1956, in excess of the amounts granted for those services and for that year.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the authorisation and appropriation of moneys out of the Consolidated Fund of India to meet the amounts spent on certain services for the purposes of Railways during the financial year ended on the 31st day of March, 1956, in excess of the amounts granted for those services and for that year."

The motion was adopted.

Shri Jagjivan Ram: I introduce† the Bill.

12.16 hrs.

APPROPRIATION (RAILWAYS) NO. 5 BILL*, 1958

Shri Jagjivan Ram: I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the authorisation and appropriation of moneys out of the Consolidated Fund of India to meet the amounts spent on certain services for the purposes of Railways during the financial year ended on the 31st day of March, 1957, in excess of the amounts granted for those services and for that year.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the authorisation and appropriation of moneys out of the Consolidated Fund of India to meet the amounts spent on certain services for the purposes of Railways during the financial year ended on the 31st day of March, 1957, in excess of the amounts granted for those services and for that year."

The motion was adopted.

Shri Jagjivan Ram: I introduce† the Bill.

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*Published in the Gazette of India Extraordinary Part II—Section 2, dated 15th December, 1958.

†Introduced with the recommendation of the President.

12.17 hrs.

PREVENTION OF DISQUALIFICATION (AMENDMENT) BILL*

The Minister of Law (Shri A. K. Sen): Sir, I think I have to move the motion for formal suspension of Rule 338 before I move for leave to introduce the Prevention of Disqualification (Amendment) Bill, 1958 Properly speaking, I should move the other motion first.

Mr. Speaker: Before that, he will make this motion I have allowed the hon Law Minister to move this On the Order Paper, item No 8 is 'to move for leave to introduce the Prevention of Disqualification (Amendment) Bill, 1958' That is intended only to continue the operation of the Act which is already there, the Act of 1953, for one year more That expires in December 1958 Evidently, it is sought to be continued for one year more That is covered by the previous Bill that we passed, which has gone to the Rajya Sabha It will take time before the Rajya Sabha to pass that Bill In the meanwhile, they want to continue the effect of the Act There is a doubt, because in this session, we passed that other Bill We know the provisions relating to this Act itself is covered We had some doubts I felt that it will be proper that, because the same matter has been concluded here in this session, the leave of the House may be taken under Rule 338 for suspending the rule, because in the same session two identical matters ought not to be brought up for discussion lest there should be an inconsistent decision unless it is by way of review, etc By way of abundant caution I have advised the Law Minister to make this motion

Shri A. K. Sen: I beg to move.

"That Rule 338 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha in its application to the motion that leave be granted to introduce the Prevention of Disqualification (Amendment) Bill, 1958, be suspended"

Mr. Speaker: The question is

"That Rule 338 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha in its application to the motion that leave be granted to introduce the Prevention of Disqualification (Amendment) Bill, 1958, be suspended"

The motion was adopted

Shri A. K. Sen: I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Prevention of Disqualification Act, 1953

Mr. Speaker: The question is

"That leave granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Prevention of Disqualification Act, 1953"

Shri Ranga (Tenali) There is only one point I do not know what is there in the Bill

Mr Speaker: He is only introducing

Shri Ranga: I can depend upon what you were pleased to say to the House for information that it is sought to extend the life of that particular Act for another year The point is, we have understood, when we were passing the other Bill that we were going to give exemption from that particular Bill so far as disqualifications and these things are concerned only till next September I cannot understand why the hon Minister should come forward here and ask this House for a longer extension of the life of that earlier Act which comes to an end as soon as the Bill we have passed becomes an Act, after the President gives his consent Why not we here and now give extension till that period which would synchronise with whatever we

*Published in the Gazette of India Extraordinary Part II—Section 2, dated 15th December, 1958

[Shri Ranga]

have provided already in the Bill that we have passed and sent up to the other House?

Shri A. K. Sen: The position is quite simple Even if we extend it by a year, it is formal drafting The moment that Bill comes into effect, there is a repealing clause there by which the present Bill also will be repealed immediately

Shri Ranga: Is there a repealing clause in the other one?

Shri A. K Sen: There is one

Shri Tyagi (Dehra Dun) Why not say this Bill may be passed and it will continue in operation until

Shri A. K Sen These are matters of drafting, and they may best be left to us At least we know how to draft The vigilance of Shri Ranga is sometimes so extreme, it goes to the point of form

Shri Ranga. I do not know what he has said in the end

Mr. Speaker Both are right!

Shri A C. Guha (Barasat) May I submit that the House is entitled to know what has happened to the other Bill which was passed only a few days back? Why is there suddenly a new Bill introduced to extend the life of the existing Act, when that Bill was passed by this House after a heated debate of over 20 hours?

Shri A. K. Sen: May I answer that? I think you have explained the position. The hon. Member should recollect that our passing of the Bill does not make it an Act It has to be passed by the other House and assented to by the President, and when the other House has not passed it if you allow the Act to lapse, many of our Members will stand disqualified That is why by way of abundant caution, the old Act is being extended

Shri A. C. Guha: Wisdom should have dawned upon the Government earlier. All these points which are now delaying the Bill were repeatedly mentioned in the House, and no care was taken to see the points mentioned during the long debate.

Shri A. K. Sen: It is a matter of opinion whether care was taken or not

Mr. Speaker: The question is.

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Prevention of Disqualification Act, 1953"

The motion was adopted.

Shri A K Sen. I introduce the Bill

ORISSA WEIGHTS AND MEASURES (DELHI REPEAL) BILL*

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Satish Chandra): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the repeal of the Orissa Weights and Measures Act, 1943, in its application to the Union Territory of Delhi

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the repeal of the Orissa Weights and Measures Act, 1943, in its application to the Union Territory of Delhi"

The motion was adopted.

Shri Satish Chandra: I introduce the Bill

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*Published in the Gazette of India Extraordinary Part II—Section 2, dated 15th December, 1958

12.33 hrs.

DEMANDS* FOR SUPPLEMENTARY GRANTS, 1958-59

DEMAND No 22—TRIBAL AREAS

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs 40,81,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1959, in respect of 'Tribal Areas' "

DEMAND No 31—OPIUM

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs 28,05,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March 1959, in respect of 'Opium' "

DEMAND No 59—DELHI

Mr. Speaker. Motion moved

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs 1 95,00 000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1959, in respect of 'Delhi' "

DEMAND No 72—MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs 1,50,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1959, in respect of 'Ministry of Labour and Employment' "

DEMAND No 99—DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved.

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs 1,00,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1959, in respect of 'Department of Atomic Energy' "

DEMAND No 106—CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs 4,43,50,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1959, in respect of 'Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry' ".

DEMAND No. 110—CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

Mr Speaker: Motion moved

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs 26 84,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1959 in respect of 'Capital Outlay of the Ministry of External Affairs' "

DEMAND No 128—CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL, MINES AND FUEL

Mr Speaker. Motion moved

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs 5,00,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1959 in respect of 'Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Steel, Mines and Fuel' "

The Supplementary Grants for Grants in respect of the Budget Year 1958-59 are now before the House In this connection I may draw the

*Moved with the recommendation of the President

[Mr Speaker]

attention of the hon Ministers to rule 216 which lays down

"The debate on the Supplementary Grants shall be confined to the items constituting the same and no discussion may be raised on the original grants nor policy underlying them save in so far as it may be necessary to explain or illustrate the particular items under discussion"

This will also govern the cut motions

Shri Jadhav (Malegaon) What is the time allotted?

Mr. Speaker: Shall we have two hours?

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur) More than three hours

Shri Narayanankutty Menon (Mukandapuram) So many Ministries are concerned

Shri Jadhav: There are very important demands

Mr. Speaker: Let us have a couple of hours, and I will increase it by one more hour

Some Hon. Members. Four hours

Mr. Speaker: Let us see Time has not been allotted, but there is no intention to curtail legitimate discussion I will extend it by one more hour if it is found necessary, but hon Members who always say "yes", disappear from the House as soon as they make their speeches I will request all of them to continue to keep the quorum

The Deputy Minister of External Affairs (Shrimati Lakshmi Menon). As there is the foreign affairs debate in the other House, I shall be grateful if the House will agree to take up the cut motions against the External Affairs Ministry first

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Minister has got work in the other House. Therefore, let us first take up the cut motions relating to the External Affairs Ministry

The general practice is that hon Members are asked to give the numbers of the cut motions which they wish to be taken as moved at the Table

Who are all the hon Members who want to participate in this? Let them rise one after the other, from left to right

Some Hon. Members *rose*—

Mr. Speaker: Very well

Shri V. P Nayar: On External Affairs alone?

Mr. Speaker. No, no On all the cut motions

Is it the desire of the House that I may group these demands, or will there be discussion on all the demands together?

Some Hon. Members All the demands together

Mr. Speaker: Every hon Member will have a single opportunity to speak on all the demands and on all the cut motions that they may move

Then, how can I dispose of the External Affairs Ministry? In view of what I have said, it may not be possible to dispose of the External Affairs Ministry, unless we adopt this devise also that I will give the first opportunity to those hon Members who want to speak on External Affairs as also on other matters

Shri Ranga (Tenali) With all due respect, I do wish to submit that if you advise Members to speak on all these demands together in an omnibus fashion, we would not be able to have any reasonable debate at all, and the House can only confuse itself.

Mr. Speaker: But nobody will have the satisfaction of having spoken unless he speaks on all the items.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty (Basirhat): Normally in these debates what we do is that we group the demands and on the basis of the grouping of the demands, we take it up and the Ministers reply to it. That is normally what we do.

Shri Ranga: Now, how can you do this grouping on the floor of the House?

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: That is what has always been done in the last five years.

Mr. Speaker: What is the other item which can be grouped with External Affairs?

Let us dispose of External Affairs and club all the others together. In the meanwhile I shall receive suggestions from spokesmen of groups as to under what heads, two or three groups, we can put all these demands and then focus attention in a greater measure on these demands.

Shri Mahanty. Hon. Members will have 15 minutes each, that is the maximum.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: The maximum should be 17; two minutes more

Shri Mahanty (Dhenkanal): As you have correctly stated, my remarks will not be confined to the External Affairs Ministry alone, even though I have cut motions No. 4 and 5 relating to the External Affairs Ministry.

Mr. Speaker: He can speak on that also.

Shri Mahanty: Before I come to the demands relating to the External Affairs Ministry, I would like to say something on the demand relating to the Ministry of Commerce and Industry. Parliamentary sanction is being obtained for various companies in the public sector through supplementary demands without offering Parliament the slightest opportunity to examine the details of those schemes. I take very strong exception to the fact that the Government should come in this way and seek our approval to the promoting of new corporations and companies without offering us the slightest opportunity to examine the details.

In this connection, I invite your attention to demand No. 106 wherein you will find that a contract is being entered into by the Government of India.

Mr. Speaker: There is nobody from the Commerce and Industry Ministry here at all

An Hon. Member: All the Ministers are expected to be here.

Shri Tyagi (Dehra Dun): May I suggest that difficulty will arise in this arrangement? In the first place we cannot focus attention on important points of a particular Ministry. The Minister not being here, his subject being discussed is unfair to the Minister as well as to the House. I would therefore suggest that you allot time Ministry-wise so that the Minister responsible may be here to listen to the comments of the House. Otherwise, this debate would go waste, I am afraid

Mr. Speaker: May I know how many hon. Members want to speak on External Affairs?

Shri L. Achaw Singh *rose—*

Mr. Speaker: We take up only the External Affairs Ministry now. I will give another opportunity to Shri Mahanty to speak on other matters. We can dispose of the External Affairs Ministry.

Shri Mahanty: Am I to speak only on External Affairs?

Mr. Speaker: He may confine his remarks only to External Affairs now, and then I shall see if we can allot time to the different Ministries

Shri Mahanty. I am in your hands

Mr. Speaker: Except for the reason that the hon Minister want to go away to the other House, is the House very particular about discussing the External Affairs Ministry?

Shri V. P. Nayar (Quilon) She can reply to the debate later

Mr Speaker: No, the hon Minister must be here to hear the hon Members

Shri Mahanty. I was not rather very keen to speak on the Supplementary Demands for Grants relating to the External Affairs Ministry

Mr. Speaker Then, I shall ask the hon Minister to go away

Shri Mahanty· I would not have spoken on them, had it not been for the fact that these border tensions with Pakistan are now creating a problem over which nobody ought to be happy

In this context, I am really very unhappy that the Nehru-Noon agreement that was arrived at last September is going to be implemented in a manner, which, I should say, is prejudicial to the interests of India For one thing, we could have welcomed the implementation of the Nehru-Noon agreement

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: Is the policy matter covered by these Supplementary Demands for Grants?

Mr. Speaker. No Evidently he referred to the policy only incidentally for the purpose of saying that after the foreign affairs debate that took place recently, some more incidents have occurred

Shri Mahanty: I have no intention to make any criticism about the External Affairs Ministry I know how touchy that Ministry is. But what I am submitting is that here is a situation which has arisen, and which it is the inherent right of Parliament to examine, that is, how the implementation of the Nehru-Noon agreement is going to affect us, affect the security of our country, and affect the goodwill between India and Pakistan I have no intention of criticising the Ministry or doing anything of that kind

Mr Speaker: All that the hon Minister says is that recently we had a full-dress debate on this matter, along with foreign affairs All these matters came up for discussion then Unless any recent incident has occurred,—apart from the question of policy—the hon Member may proceed to other matters

Shri Mahanty: Since then, Gen Ayub Khan has issued a statement saying that India is responsible for all these border troubles, and they would stop at nothing short of war if India proceeds in this manner That is the statement that has been published and that has created all kinds of impressions all over the world What I am trying to do is to invite the attention of this House to certain aspects of this question for what they are worth I am not going into the policy or anything of that sort

It is true that this House had occasion to discuss the border problems with Pakistan during the foreign affairs debate, but here is an absolutely new matter which has got no relevance with that The House may remember that last September

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: On a point of order The Supplementary Demand is only about the NEFA, not about border raids or Indo-Pakistan relations

Mr. Speaker: The hon Member may kindly refer to the foot-note in the explanatory memorandum All matters relating to external affairs are

not the subject-matter here. The Supplementary Demand here relates only to the Naga Hills.

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: To the N.E.F.A.

Mr. Speaker: The hon Member came perhaps a little towards the west of that. Whatever money has been spent on the Naga Hills is alone the subject-matter here.

Shri Mahanty: Then, I may kindly be asked to speak later on the Supplementary Demands for Grants relating to the Commerce and Industry Ministry.

Shri L. Achaw Singh (Inner Manipur): I would like to speak on Demands Nos 22 and 110

Desirability of preparing master plan to improve road communications to do away with air lifting operations in N E F A

Shri L. Achaw Singh: I beg to move:

"That the Demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs 40,81,000 in respect of 'Tribal Areas' be reduced by Rs 100"

Possibility of undertaking supply dropping operations by I A C. aircraft alone

Shri L. Achaw Singh: I beg to move:

"That the Demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs 40,81,000 in respect of 'Tribal Areas' be reduced by Rs 100"

Need for co-ordinated policy of procurement and distribution of foodstuffs in tribal areas.

Shri L. Achaw Singh: I beg to move:

"That the Demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 26,84,000 in respect of 'Capital Outlay of the Ministry of External Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100.".

Mr. Speaker: These cut motions are before the House.

Shri L. Achaw Singh: These cut motions relate to the procurement and distribution and air-dropping of foodstuffs in the N E.F.A. area and also the supply of foodgrains to the Naga Hills—Tuensang area. Rs. 40 81 lakhs are on account of payment of outstanding bills in connection with the air-lifting operations in the N E F A area, and Rs 26.84 lakhs are on the capital side for additional expenditure on the purchase of foodgrains and other essential commodities for the tribal areas of Assam.

It should be borne in mind that many administrative units have been opened in the remote corners of the NEFA area, and it is necessary that air-lifting of foodgrains and other necessaries of life has to be done. Air-lifting is a very costly thing, and it has cost Government hundreds of thousands of rupees.

Here, the communications are very difficult, and it is matter of regret that during the last ten years very little progress has been made in regard to the construction of roads in the NEFA area. That is why we have had to resort to air-lifting.

I submit that for road construction in NEFA a master plan should be prepared. I feel that road construction in NEFA has been very slow; in the NEFA area, in the Naga Hills-Tuensang area and in Manipur. The progress in the First Five Year Plan and also the Second Five Year Plan so far has been very slow. I do not think we would be able to reach our target of road construction according to schedule.

In Tibet, the Chinese Government have done a very wonderful thing within the last few years. I do not see why we should not adopt the same method here also. I suggest

[Shri L Achaw Singh]

that our Army should be requisitioned to make roads in the NEFA area In NEFA, communications are difficult because there are many hills and there are also many rivers Therefore, it is the duty of the Army engineers as well as the regular Army to start road construction immediately This should be taken up on a war footing, because on road development alone do the prosperity and future welfare of the tribal people in NEFA depend

As regards procurement of foodstuffs for NEFA and Naga Hills-Tuensang area, we should have a fair idea of how much of foodgrains is required for the relief measures on account of the Naga hostile activities Perhaps, Government must by now have gained some experience in regard to the procurement and distribution of foodstuffs there So we must have a fair idea and a fair account of the quantity of foodgrains required how much of money can be recovered from the sale proceeds out of the distribution of those foodstuffs, and what will be the annual requirements of foodstuffs to be distributed amongst the Naga people The explanatory notes are very sketchy, and, therefore, we have not got all this information there We are entitled to have a full account of the food distribution in this area

I also suggest that Government should encourage the tribal people in NEFA as well as in the Naga Hills-Tuensang area to undertake the work of food production by developing the methods of cultivation, by doing away with the shifting cultivation and by adopting the terrace cultivation method and other scientific methods

Another submission that I would like to make is about the air-lifting operations by one private company which has entered into a contract with the Government of India So long that company has been doing this work of air-lifting I would rather request Government to do these operations themselves through the IAC I am told that the IAC has not got enough equipment necessary for air-dropping, but then I suggest that Government should acquire the equipment at present with the Indamers, which is undertaking the work of air-lifting in NEFA That will bring enough revenue for Government. It is not necessary that a private company should be entrusted with the work of air-dropping supplies It is a very difficult job, and it is of very strategic importance So Government should undertake the work of air lifting

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: The hon Member, while moving his cut motions, referred to certain things, such as that we should follow the Chinese method in requisitioning labour to make roads in the NEFA area, the pattern of cultivation should be changed from Jhooming cultivation to terrace cultivation, he also criticised Government for their policy regarding food distribution, road-making, air-lifting etc

I would point out at the very outset that top priority is given to all the things that he has referred to in his speech To begin with, development of road communications in NEFA has been given a very high priority A plan already exists to connect all the divisional headquarters by all-weather access roads and improve communications with other administrative centres by building jeepable roads, mule tracks, etc. During the First Five Year Plan, Rs 112 lakhs were proposed to be spent and an expenditurue of only Rs 71 59 lakhs was actually incurred on developing the following communications: all-weather roads 229 miles, fair weather roads 226 miles, bridle paths 256 miles, mule tracks 207 miles and porter tracks 2841 miles

The hon. Member also referred to the need for using the Army for constructing these roads. I would like to bring to his notice that Government are fully aware of this, and Army engineers were entrusted with the task of building two roads—Kimin to Ziro to connect the headquarters of the Subansiri Frontier Division and Foothills-Bomdilla to connect the headquarters of Kameng Frontier Division. The first of these roads has already been completed and the other has made good headway. Besides this, Khela, the Divisional headquarters of Tirap Frontier Division has been connected by a new road.

The targets laid down for the Second Five Year Plan envisaged an expenditure of approximately Rs. 153·25 lakhs which includes 92 miles of new roads construction, 241 miles completion of existing sanctioned roads, 130 miles of improvement to new roads, and another 1667 miles of construction and improvement of mule paths and porter tracks.

With all this progress, I do not think the hon. Member is justified in saying that we are not giving top priority to road construction in this area. It is the intention of Government to bring the Naga people, who are also citizens of India, into the main stream of development and progress and I do not think Government have failed in their duty in this respect.

The hon. Member also referred to air-lifting and referred to some company to which this task was allotted. He will be glad to hear that the IAC was entrusted with the task of air-lifting requirements to NEFA since March, 1958.

With regard to procurement and distribution of foodstuffs, the NEFA Administration have already established a proper organisation which functions under the control of the Director of Supply and Transport, NEFA, with headquarters at Jorhat and an additional base at Mohanbari. The requirements of all the Political Officers in respect of Government staff and the tribal people are met through this organisation.

Thus you will find that the statements made by the hon. Member in moving these cut motions were really not quite correct. In fact, Government have already done all the things he wants to be done. Enough funds have been set apart and even the Army has been requisitioned, as he himself wanted, in order to build roads.

There is only one other thing I would like to mention. He compared the great progress made in China and the very slow progress that we are making in that area. I am sure the hon. Member, a well-read Member that he is, knows exactly the conditions under which things are done in China and the different conditions that exist in India We are working in a democratic set-up and naturally, the progress will depend upon the amount of co-operation that people are voluntarily willing to give to Government. If the hon. Member had helped Government in getting that co-operation from the people of NEFA, I am sure many of the problems which face Government and the country with regard to the NEFA area would have been solved long before.

With these words, I oppose the cut motions.

Shri L. Achaw Singh: May I know where is the office of the Director of Civil Supplies for NEFA situated?

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: Jorhat.

Mr. Speaker: I shall now put the cut motions Nos. 8, 9 and 20 to the vote of the House.

The cut motions were put and negatived

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That a *supplementary sum* not exceeding Rs. 40,81,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the period ending the 31st day of March, 1959, in respect of Tribal Areas".

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That a *supplementary sum* not exceeding Rs. 26,84,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the *period ending the 31st day* of March, 1959, in respect of Capital Outlay of the Ministry of External Affairs".

The motion was adopted

Mr. Speaker: I would like to make a suggestion regarding further discussion The largest supplementary demand relates to Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry Therefore, I will give it top priority, and it will be taken separately The second one relates to Delhi (Ministry of Home Affairs)—Rs 1,95,00,000 Does any hon. Member want to speak on that?

Shri Jadhav: I want to speak

Mr Speaker: That will be taken up next I find there is no one who would like to speak on the demand regarding the Department of Atomic Energy. It is only Rs 1,00,000

The Minister of Revenue and Civil Expenditure (Dr B. Gopala Reddi): That may be put to vote.

An Hon. Member: What about Defence Services?

Mr. Speaker: It is a charged item. It can only be discussed if hon. Members want it.

Shri S. M Banerjee: It is only *post-mortem.*

Mr. Speaker: I will put to vote the demand relating to the Department of Atomic Energy now. We will have a separate discussion in respect of the demand relating to the Ministry of Commerce and Industry, and then on Delhi, if necessary Then we will go to the Ministry of Labour and Employment. Does any hon. Member want to speak on Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Steel, Mines and Fuel?

Shri Morarka (Jhunjhunu): Yes.

Mr. Speaker: Yes, I will allow him.

Shri D C. Sharma: What about Defence Services?

Mr Speaker: Hon Member can only speak on that. It is a charged item.

The question is:

"That a *supplementary sum* not exceeding Rs 1,00,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1959, in respect of Department of Atomic Energy".

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Speaker: We will now take up Demand No 106 How many hon Members want to participate in the discussion? I see there are about 7.

An Hon Member: What about 117?

Shri S. M. Banerjee: That relates to the Ministry of Finance.

Mr. Speaker: I will allow discussion on all the others after the Demands under the Commerce Ministry are disposed of. One hon Member wanted to participate in the Demand for Delhi and Labour and Employment.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Labour and employment can be combined.

Shri Morarka: Commerce and Industry and also Steel may be taken together because they are allied and deal with public corporations.

Mr. Speaker: Yes; the hon. Minister for Steel will also be here.

Shri V. P. Nayar: Sir, I want to speak about the Demand for the purchase of cotton under the American Aid Programme for which a provision of Rs. 1·48 crores has been made. The point which I want to make is whether such agreements are to be advantage of our country.

I find from a pamphlet printed by the United States Information Bureau, copy of which is available in the Library, that the PL 480 Agreement has a particular purpose It has been stated several times here that the Agreement has come to the great relief of our country. In this pamphlet, in which you get an account from the horse's mouth, we find this sentence. In concluding the pamphlet, they say·

> "The PL 480 programme helps the United States to find markets for its products, to adjust its supplies downward without causing a collapse of the prices or unduly interfering with other markets."

What I want to submit to the House is that we should be very much concerned about this Agreement, the reason being that it has been very clearly stated that it is an Agreement intended for preventing a price fall for farm products of the United States Incidentally, of course, it has come to our relief to some extent.

But, what is the position now? We know that the textile industry today which is one of the best developed industries of our country depends to a very large extent on imported raw cotton. Unfortunately, the position is such that our yield in the matter of cotton also is not commensurate with the need. We import our raw cotton for the production more of fine and superfine varieties of cloth than for the coarse and medium varieties. I find that in normal years our average production of raw cotton is around 4 to 5 million tons. As against this we have a monthly average production of 4 million metres of cloth. In export also—I am not giving the detailed figures—I presume that we are making about Rs. 5 to Rs. 6 crores a month. Therefore, it comes to this. While on the one hand we export—and our export is by and large only coarse and medium cloth—we are forced to import, by necessity, cotton which we use for the fine and superfine cloth. They have no relation.

The result is obvious; our consumer has to pay a very high price for what he consumes. You cannot now buy a pair of dhotis for anything less than Rs 15 or Rs 16 and, with all the increase in production and in our export earnings, we are forced to import cotton under various agreements.

I also find from the same pamphlet that it is not by any gesture of kindness to us that this PL 480 was enacted From the same pamphlet. I find, in answer to a question, that the purchases made from U S. through the usual trade channels by the Indian Supply Mission in Washington are in the case of wheat, rice and dairy products and by the Indian private trade for cotton and tobacco. I presume that under PL 480 private trade has also the opportunity to purchase surplus American cotton for which they are giving a loan in terms of rupees to this country.

I would very seriously suggest to the hon Minister to find out whether it is not advisable in this context—which has changed for the last one or two years—to enter into barter deals with the Afro-Asian countries which can supply cotton. I do not know

[Shri V. P. Nayar]

whether the particular variety of American long-staple cotton which we import today has any substitute. I do not know that. But, nevertheless, when we talk of Afro-Asian solidarity, I cannot conceive of that without more of economic co-operation and barter deals like this. All Public Laws like this have been passed by the United States of America to give a loan in terms of rupees on stipulating certain conditions; not all of them are good. We must, at this stage sit and ponder whether it is not high time to change the policy of purchasing raw cotton from them, more so because the raw cotton which we require to import is used for making textiles for indigenous consumption and not for export There may be a balance between the import of raw cotton and our export also. But, we know for certain that by and large the exports from India of textile manufactures are confined to coarse and medium varieties so that the imported raw cotton is not used in the items of textiles which we export.

Therefore, I submit that Government should change its policy with regard to this and seriously consider whether it is not high time to enter into agreements favourable to both the importing country and the exporting country in the matter of the import of raw cotton for our textile industry.

That is all I have to submit.

Mr. Speaker: But how does it all arise out of the supplementary demand?

Shri Tangamani (Madurai): Sir, on page 25, paragraph (e) it is said·

> "The supplementary Grants of Rs. 148 lakhs has thus been necessitated to cover the additional expenditure during the year."

Shri V. P. Nayar: You will find on page 20 also the same thing.

Import of Staple cotton from U.S.A.

Shri Tangamani: Sir, I beg to move:

> "That the Demand for a Supplementary Grants of a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,43,50,000 in respect of Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Pages 20—25) be reduced by Rs. 100."

Failure to give incentive for local Production of long staple cotton

Shri Tangamani: Sir, I beg to move:

> "That the Demand for Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,43,50,000 in respect of Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Pages 20—25) be reduced by Rs. 100."

Mr. Speaker: These cut motions are before the House.

Shri Tangamani: Mr Speaker, Sir, on the mdentical subject I have moved two cut motions, numbers 18 and 19. Cut motion No. 18 deals directly with the import of staple cotton from U.S.A. and No. 19 deals with the failure to give incentive for local production of long-staple cotton.

In the notes that were circulated to us, it is said:

> "A provision of Rs. 8 crores was made during the year 1957-58 under the major head '87—Capital Outlay on Schemes of Government Trading' to finance the import of cotton from the United States of America under Public Law 665. The revised estimates on this account were Rs. 6·52 crores. Sanctions issued during that year, however, amounted to only to Rs. 82 lakhs and the major portion of the provision had to be surrendered before the close of the financial year. The current year's

budget includes a provision of Rs. 3.98 crores on this account whereas bills for Rs. 5·46 crores have been received for payment. The Supplementary Grant of Rs. 148 lakhs has thus been necessitated to cover the additional expenditure during the year."

My hon. friend, Shri V. P. Nayar has already mentioned this question of import of raw cotton. The book that was laid on the Table of the House which formed the subject-matter of a discussion *viz.*, the *Report of the Textile Enquiry Committee* made a reference also to the import of raw cotton from United States and other countries. Whereas the value of our export was to the tune of nearly Rs. 67 crores during the vear 1956, it is now gradually coming down.

13 hrs.

But the value of the long staple cotton which has been imported into this country is approximately Rs 45 crores. Whatever we have been able to earn by way of foreign exchange due to the export of our finished products in textiles has been lost by this import of raw cotton from foreign countries. Recently, in the south, particularly in the Rajapalayam area, Uganda cotton has been very much in the minds of the cultivators Uganda cotton was grown for the past four or five years and the experts say that it is as good as any of the long staple cotton which we import either from the Afro-Asian countries or from the United States. I would like to know from the hon. Minister to just have an estimate as to how much long staple cotton is grown in those areas where we normally and traditionally grow that in this country, namely, Cambodia cotton. I can speak with some experience of it. It is grown in large areas in the Rajapalayam sector and also around Teni and the Coimbatore areas. In these areas, I would like to know whether encouragement has been given to the cultivators to grow this staple cotton. In how many acres this long staple cotton is grown and what is the sort of help that is being given by the Government of India. I consider this very important because, if incentive and encouragement could be given to the cultivators without any restriction, then we will be able to satisfy to a considerable extent our demands and save the import of the raw cotton. I would like some figures to be given on this. I have been told by some cultivators that it is not so easy or that there is some restriction from the authorities I do not know whether there is any restriction on the cultivation of this long staple cotton I would like to know whether encouragement is being given by the Centre for the growth of long staple cotton and how during the last three or four years the cultivation of long staple cotton has increased If we do not give incentive to local production, we will be suffering from lack of foreign exchange which is being utilised for the import of this raw cotton

Mr. Speaker: I have no objection for impressing upon the Government as often as an opportunity may be granted, to see that we make ourselves self-sufficient in cotton. But that has apparently been voted already There were Rs. 3 crores during the last year's budget. So, anything cannot be relevant. Rs. 6.52 crores was the provision last year. They were able to spend only a small portion. Rs 82 lakhs The rest lapsed. Now Bills have been sent to the extent of Rs. 3 98 lakhs and six and odd crores was the balance and it is sought to be made up. We have already to purchase cotton from America under this law What is the meaning of going into the whole question whether we should get it from America or grow it locally The additional expenditure on this is not anticipated and bills have been sent. That is all the point The hon. Members can no doubt say that additional expenditure need not be incurred and we can grow to that extent. What I

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thought was that instead of purchasing cotton from America the hon Members would say that today we did not export much to America and so we might purchase cotton from Egypt. Very well All aspects of it will be brought up before the House Shri Mahanty.

Shri Mahanty: Mr. Speaker, Parliament's approval is being obtained to these Supplementary Demands for various schemes in the public sector without offering the House a reasonable opportunity to scrutinise the schemes You will find in Demand No 128 of the Ministry of Steel, Mines and Fuel that a sum of Rs 5 lakhs is required for investment in the National Mineral Development Corporation In Demand No 106, there is a demand for Rs 46 30 lakhs for the proposed foundry and forging plant near Ranchi My grievance is that even though in a hurry we are giving sanction, we have not been provided with any opportunity to examine those schemes in any detail For instance, this plant in Ranchi is there The Government of India have entered into contract with a Czechoslovakian firm—Techno-experts In this country we had set up a foundry in Nahan as early as the late part of the 19th century and that too in a small and undeveloped state like the Himachal Pradesh I would like to know whether this country is denuded of that technical intelligence as to enter into agreements and contracts with foreign firms for setting up foundries

Then, we find a sum of Rs 3 lakhs has to be paid in respect of pay and allowances to the experts, for rendering assistance in the collection of initial data relating to the plant site Now, the Government have decided the site at Ranchi But they are going to pay a sum of Rs. 3 lakhs for rendering assistance in collecting the initial data about the location of the site—not to provide a scheme with the entire picture of plant Possibly it would have been better to study and examine the feasibility or otherwise of this scheme. Now, you find that this sum of Rs. 3 lakhs is going to be paid for salary and allowances not for setting up a plant but for rendering assistance. They shall merely render assistance; they shall not do it themselves; and they shall render assistance in the collection of initial data relating to the plant site I think it is high time that a certain code of conduct is also laid down for the public sector. It is true that we have got our ideological prejudices against the private sector and I am also a party to it But does public sector mean this—entering into contracts and negotiations with firms whichever they may be or for whatever purposes it may be. They ask the Parliament to sanction money for this purpose? I am opposed to this to the best of my capacity

I referred earlier to the other corporations now being promoted under the auspices of the Ministry of Steel Mines and Fuel Here again the Government have entered into a contract with the Japanese for export of iron ore If I remember rightly, there was a hitch between the Government representatives and the representatives of the Japanese steel industry about the rate at which the iron ores was going to be exported For what I know, the Government of India and its representatives had been demanding a higher price which the Japanese had consistently refused

My grievance is that if Parliament is being asked to accord sanction to these demands, it is in the fitness of things that Parliament should know what these schemes are in detail. Otherwise, doubts like these are bound to crop up. It is true, as you have yourself observed, Sir, that this House is afforded an opportunity from time to time to discuss the detailed working of these corporations I

do not know what the total number of public corporations are but, for what I know, the Minister of Commerce and Industry is today virtually an emperor. If there were, say, 50 financial houses ruling in India, today, one single Minister is extending his domain from the Himalayas to Cape Comorin so far as the public sector is concerned. Therefore, when Parliament is going to vote that amount of money into his hands, it is in the fitness of things that Parliament must examine these concerns in detail. Otherwise, we would not be able to know for what these monies are sanctioned, how they are being utilized and for what benefit of the country they will go, or what the tax-payers would derive from these investments.

Before I resume my seat, I would once again appeal to the hon. Minister. Let him take this Parliament little more seriously. Let us be furnished with the details of these schemes. I am not prepared to believe that for setting up a foundry in this country one has, of necessity, to enter into a contract with a foreign firm, and pay the firm such heavy sums. We do not know what sums the experts are going to be paid. For merely helping in selecting a site they are going to be paid Rs. 3 lakhs. I do not know what more sum they will exact from us for setting up the entire plant. This is a very sad commentary on our public sector.

I would once again appeal to the hon. Minister to be a little more business-like and a little more serious so far as this public sector is concerned.

Mr. Speaker: Last time I made a suggestion and in pursuance of that a detailed statement has been appended to the supplementary demands. On the last occasion, I referred to the practice that was prevailing in the previous regime, when, after the budget was passed, if any supplementary demand had to be brought up with a new service, a detailed statement regarding the new service used to be placed before the Standing Finance Committee which would examine it, and then alter it if necessary in the interval. In accordance with that, I suggested that a memorandum may be attached to this and I am glad that a detailed memorandum is being attached to the demand.

Now, the hon. Member who was speaking made a suggestion, and I feel that the House as a whole also would like to have the information, if not immediately, at least for the future. If the hon. Minister has got the information he may give it. The House must know the details as to a new service, whether a scheme is already existing here, how far the schemes are necessary, whether the scheme is of the same quality or not;—the quantity is not sufficient—all these details of information may also be added. It would not take up much of the space here. Such information would be useful. Questions as to what is the total amount of the demand, etc., put by the hon. Members, before they give their vote in favour or not, may be answered in the form of a memorandum which may be supplied for the future.

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): Information with regard to this particular project to which the hon. Member referred has been before the House so often. Every part of the detailed project has been at one time or the other brought to the notice of the House and the Members in answer to questions and through various other ways. I will also be giving more details in the course of my reply.

Mr. Speaker: Yes. When a new demand comes in, information as to what is the provision already existing, how far we have progressed, whether the scheme is an entirely new one, what is the total requirement of the country, how far an existing scheme has satisfied the needs, what is the

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expectation of the new one, in how many years and in how many stages the scheme will be completed, etc, these may be furnished to the House

It has been brought to the notice of the House from time to time that great schemes are being taken up, provisionally or tentatively without a detailed scheme For instance, Rs 10 crores or Rs. 15 crores or Rs 20 crores, as the case may be, are sought to be spent, as in the case, say, of steel factories, to begin with Again and again questions have been answered in this House Sometimes, the answer is given that no detailed information is available, that a survey was not made, etc To avoid all that, it is necessary, even at an earlier stage, as far as possible, when any demand is brought up, the detailed specifications, the plans, the estimates etc, to the best of the ability of the Government with all the details must be placed before the House to enable the Members to apply their mind and vote for or against a demand

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: This particular item of the supplementary grant draws our attention because it is concerned with a very important project, which has become even more important with the coming up of our steel plants As a matter of fact, the hon Minister has stated that he has already given a lot of information about the foundry forge project But I feel that this very important project should be placed in much greater detail before this House For example, we are told by the small note appended to the supplementary demands that it is actually an adjunct to the heavy machine building plant which is to be erected with Russian aid As far as the steel plants go, we have found that the Government had to incur a great deal of trouble and expenditure because they were not able to forge many of the very heavy parts or to take fabrication on a very big scale which are required for our steel plants. Not only that The necessity of being in a position, to be able to manufacture machines for making is felt very keenly, and it is an absolute essential part of the scheme for further development of industries and for the industrialization of our country Therefore, this forge foundry plant which is said to be an adjunct to the heavy machine building plant should be integrated with the rest of our big industrialization plants such as the steel plants It is a very important thing to be considered, and that is why I feel that what has been given to us in the form of a note is not sufficient.

Before I proceed to the next item, I would like to say that this particular project for the heavy machine building plant has had a chequered career, because I remember when we were called upon to consider the Blue Book draft in connection with the second Plan, there was actually a good amount of allocation already made in the draft second Plan for the setting up of this heavy machine building plant Later on when the second Plan actually came before the House, this item had been eliminated from the industrial projects Now, we are very happy to see that once again this project is being taken up We are also told that actually only for the foundry forge plant the details have been given So, we do not know what exactly is the position regarding the heavy machine building plant This is a point which I want to make

Whilst we are given a small summary sketch of what will be happening to the foundry forge project, we are told that Rs 10 crores worth of plant and machinery will be imported and that for the first year—1959-60—we will not be spending very much, and that full payment will have to be made further on when the machinery is got during 1960-61 Therefore, by inference we come to the conclusion that even a foundry forge plant will be functioning only by about 1962-63 What is going to happen to the main plant or the main project? This is only

an adjunct of the main project, the heavy machine building plant.

This is even more important, not only from the point of view of the steel plants but also from the point of view of the discussion we have had in this House regarding defence If it is true that the Government is thinking along lines of making itself self-sufficient for defence, then, heavy forgings and castings are an absolute prerequisite for anything we may think in the way of the development as regards the manufacture of defence material. Therefore, this particular project is important

I do not know what is the capacity of the Nahan foundries One of our friends just referred to it He has gone But as far as I know, the capacity of the Nahan foundry is small The foundry is of a much smaller dimension I do not think it is for heavy forgings With its capacity, I do not know how far we could have used it for expansion of the heavy forgings If it was possible, then, certainly we should have explored it and I am sure the Government will tell us so But the importance of the heavy foundry forge project is not to be under-estimated

But I again, I would like to have the opinion of the Government as to how far have we integrated it with the main project, that is, the heavy machine building plant, and in what stage are we now As the hon Speaker has observed, perhaps we are just passing a supplementary demand for grant for Rs 10,46,00,000 and then, when the total integration of the projects comes in, we may find we have left out certain other important aspects of the building up of the big integrated project, and we have to incur additional expenditure, which might have been avoided, if we have a properly integrated phased plan

Lastly, I would like to know what exactly is the difficulty in the way of Government setting up this Government company It is said here that steps are being taken to promote the Government company as quickly as possible Obviously this is very important for actually implementing a project of this kind and the quicker we set up this Government company, the better it is. We would also like to be told exactly what will be the time schedule for both We are having a machine-building plant which is to come up under Russian aid as well as the foundry forge project We would like to know how far we are integrating them with the steel plants and projects regarding ship-building and defence, what will be the total expenditure and what will be the time by which we expect them to be completed.

These are some of the points which, I feel, should be clarified by the hon. Minister, because this is one of our most important projects, on a par with the steel projects and as such the attention of the House should be drawn to it.

Shri Morarka (Jhunjhunu) This supplemenary demand makes mention of six big projects, some of which are going to be formed into public corporations and some of which have already been formed into corporations The six projects are the Foundry Forge plant at Ranchi, Heavy Machinery Project, Heavy Electrical (Private) Limited Bhopal, Hindustan Salt Company (Private) Limited, the Praga Tools Corporation and the National Mineral Development Corporation All these are involved in the discussion of this supplementary demand In regard to some of them, we are now voting the capital for the formation of these corporations

Whenever the question of parliamentary accountability arose in the past, it was pointed out that one of the opportunities available to this House is that they can discuss it fully at the time of voting the capital of these corporations Now a vote is sought for the capital of these corporations by means of a supplementary

[Shri Morarka]

grant. In the case of the National Mineral Development Corporation, you would notice that while the Corporation is going to cost ultimately Rs. 32 crores, only a sum of Rs 5 lakhs is asked for just now Once you vote these five lakhs, later on the Corporation would have come into existence and more money would be given to the Corporation either by way of loan or additional capital

The purpose of my saying this is not that I am against any of these corporations or any projects under them but the time given to the House for discussing these corporations is very small and also the details on the basis of which our vote is sought are very inadequate and meagre

I will try to make my points clear by taking a few examples In the first place, the general criticism is that the structure, the directorate and the capital requirements of one of the corporations is fully given Even the details about schemes which are going to be undertaken are not fully furnished Taking the Foundry Forge Plant at Ranchi, the agreement with the Technoexpert was entered into on 19th August 1958 We had in this House a supplementary demand in September, 1958 The term of the agreement was that 5 per cent of the payment was to be made within 30 days of the date of the agreement If at the time when we discussed the supplementary demand in the month of September this commitment was already made—in fact the payment has already been made—I do not understand why this supplementary demand came so late in December Not only that even to this day, we do not know what that agreement is and what is our total commitment under the agreement The details given in this booklet do not even give the total cost of the scheme and how much of it we are going to meet from the Consolidated Fund and how much from foreign aid if any These details are not at all given

Here again, we have got a consultant We are asked to vote a sum of Rs 80,000 as part of their fees We do not know the total fees, when it is payable and what are their duties We are anxious to know all these, particularly in view of our experience with other foreign consultants for the Hindustan Steel as well as for the Hindustan Shipyard.

13.27 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

Mr Mahanty has already mentioned that Rs 3 lakhs are sought to be given to the Czech experts for assisting in the collection of initial data for site-selecting I do agree that selection of a site is sometimes a difficult problem, but I do not know whether such technical experts were needed and also whether this is their total fee or anything more will be payable All these details should be made available to the House before we are asked to vote these grants It is said that this project is going to be only an adjunct to the heavy machinery project which is the main thing But the details about the heavy machinery project are not given—what would be the total cost of that plant, where it would be located, who are our technical collaborators etc It is only said that the plant will be put up by the Russians

Taking the Heavy Electrical (Private) Limited Bhopal, the total cost of this project is going to be Rs 28 crores—Rs 21 crores for machinery, etc and Rs 7 crores for the township When this plant goes into production to its full capacity, it will produce goods worth Rs 6 2 crores per annum If this is going to be the state of affairs, I think the hon. Minister should have told us how economically it would be profitable and how he can justify the economy of investing such a big amount in a plant

which is going to turn out goods worth only Rs. 6 crores, i.e. about 25 per cent. Again, we find that a sum of Rs. 1 crore is being spent mostly on the training schemes for training our people. Here again, details are not given as to who are being trained, where and what is the training period, whether and when these people would take charge, etc. You would remember that so far as the steel plants are concerned, it is now told that in spite of the amounts we spent on the training schemes, when the plants are commissioned, we would not have technical personnel to take charge of these plants for another three or four years. For that purpose, we will have to import technicians from Russia, Germany, England and America, thousands in number.

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Shri Gajendra Prasad Sinha): Not all the technicians.

Shri Morarka: I did not say so. They are having about 300 from Russia alone for one plant in Bhilai. I do not know what other experts my hon friend has in mind They are the persons who will be ready to take charge of those projects. I do not say that we do not have any need for technicians at all. But my point is that when we are spending crores of rupees for one plant to train the personnel, surely this House must be told the details of the training scheme.

By the end of the financial year we are going to spend about Rs. 5 crores on this project. But the Minister says that, for the time being, we would make a provision of Rs. 3 crores, because we would review the whole thing again some time in February. Out of this Rs. 8 crores, he wants to appropriate from savings under the same Demand in other schemes, and Rs. 165 lakhs he wants to be voted afresh. So far the total expenditure is Rs. 249 lakhs. While that may be the requirement and an intelligent forecast, I think details should have been given for this Rs. 249 lakhs, which they have so far spent, and for the Rs. 5 crores, which is likely to be spent by the end of the financial year.

I now come to Praga Tools for which Rs 70 lakhs is asked for. In the explanation it is mentioned that a team of experts went and examined the machinery. We do not know the views of that team. I say this because the annual production of this factory is only a fraction of the capital investment required. If the annual production is only a fraction of the capital required, then it becomes difficult for that concern to be economically self-sufficient. According to the figures given here, this factory produces goods worth about Rs. 47 lakhs per annum and the total investment in this fatory would be over Rs 1½ crores. I do not know how this factory would become economically profitable. The Minister should have given the House some sort of economic forecast of this factory. This is not a new factory which the Government is putting up They are taking it over from the Hyderabad Government Some shares, I think about 50 per cent, are also held by the members of the public.

One criticism which is noticeable in this scheme is that in October 1956 it was decided that this amount of Rs. 70 lakhs should be invested by the National industrial Development Corporation In December 1958, a little over two years, the Government changes its mind and on reconsideration thinks it desirable that this amount should be invested directly by the Government. Why? Is it because that the directors of the NIDC did not consider this scheme economically sound or is it on any other ground that the NIDC did not invest this money and the Government is now called upon to invest directly? These are some of the points which I want to make on Praga Tools. I

[Shri Morarka]

would very much like the hon. Minister to tell us the precise reasons why Praga Tools is being set up separately and it is not being amalgamated to Hindustan Machine Tools. What are the difficulties in having the machinery shifted there and carrying on the production under one roof? Apart from anything else, it will reduce the overhead expenses.

Now I come to the National Mineral Development Corporation. Here we are called upon to vote only a small sum of Rs. 5 lakhs. But the gross cost of the project which this Corporation would undertake is Rs. 31·9 crores, of which Rs 15·5 crores would constitute the foreign exchange and Rs 16.4 crores would be the local expenditure. An important feature of this scheme is that as joint application was made both by India and Japan to the United States of America for a loan, on 25th June 1958 a loan of $2 crores was given Now here is a Corporation which would have all the assets, which would have the benefit of this loan from America, given on the basis of the Government of India's guarantee and, I presume, the Japanese Government's guarantee, which, in due course, would own huge assets worth about Rs. 32 crores. Certainly, the amount that we are asked to vote is a meagre amount of Rs 5 lakhs. But the House should have been told the details of the scheme, the details of the loan agreement, the terms and conditions on which the loan is given and the considerations shown to Japan because of their guarantee. Are we going to sell iron ore to them at a competitive price or are we going to show any other consideration in price, because they are our joint guarantors for this American loan? All these things should have been told.

It is mentioned that the capital of this Corporation is going to be Rs 15 crores. Today we are asked to vote Rs. 5 lakhs, though ultimately it is going to be Rs. 15 crores. Since we would be called upon to vote the remaining amount also, we should have been given more details, We must also be told in which year approximately we would be called upon to find the remaining Rs. 14.95 crores.

I have often felt that these corporations, for which we have a great liking as an instrument for managing our public sector, they are losing some of their characteristics in this country. While they have retained all the drawbacks of the departmental management, they have not yet been able to imbibe any of the good points of a real autonomous corporation. If a corporation is established by a separate Act of Parliament, at least Parliament has full opportunity to discuss the pros and cons of the same. But if these corporations are floated under the Indian Companies Act by a mere executive action, then I think the authority of this House, to that extent, is reduced. I feel there should be a convention that before a company or a public corporation is actually floated, the concerned Minister or the Ministry must come before this House and justify why they want to entrust a particular activity of Government to that company or corporation. The House must be taken into confidence and the House must be called upon to pass or give its consent by means of a resolution saying that the Minister or Ministry is authorised to float that company and entrust that particular activity to that corporation. There is no doubt that the moment a company or corporation is floated, a certain activity and a certain amount of finance is taken away from the purview of this House and the purview of the Comptroller and Auditor-General, and the service people employed in that company or corporation are taken away from the purview of the public service commission.

Now, since we are letting off these important safeguards in matters of public finance, I think, the check which I am suggesting is very essential. We would not be doing anything new if we did follow that system beause, I believe, there are other countries like Canada, Sweden and

others, where there is a special Act of the Government which provides that all the Government corporations have to be incorporated only under that Act

What I am saying may not have a direct relation at the moment with the Supplementary Demands and may be a wider issue, but since these Supplementary Demands also make a mention of as many as six different public corporations, I have taken this opportunity to say something about them I hope the hon Ministers concerned would consider these points and in future would give fuller information and also before they entrust any work to a public corporation would seek some sort of permission of this House

चौ० रणबीर सिंह (रोहतक) उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इस सदन ने एक नीति का फैसला किया कि देश के अन्दर हमें समाजवादी ढांचा बनाना है और उस नीति के फैसले के तहत रोजाना नई नई प्राइवेट कम्पनियों के तहत या कारपोरेशस के नाते सरकारी कम्पनिया कारोबार चलाने के लिये आगे बढाई जा रही हैं । मुझे तो इस में कोई ऐतराज नही होता अगर सरकार ५ के बजाय १० कम्पनियों के लिये पैसा मागे और मुझे तो उनको बढावा देने मे बडी खुशी होती । लेकिन साथ ही मैं इस बात में श्री महन्ती और मुरारका जी से सहमत हू कि यह मिनिस्ट्री ऐम्पायर है, ऐम्पायर बनाना चाहती है तो उसके लिए मेरा कहना है कि ऐम्पायर के लिए ऐम्परर भी अच्छा और ठीक होना चाहिए क्योंकि अगर उसकी देखभाल ठीक से न हो तो वह सही नही चलता है और यही कारण है कि लोग आज ऐम्परर की अपेक्षा प्रजातन्त्रवाद के हक मे ज्यादा राय रखते हैं ।

अभी सदन ने पार्लियामेंट के मेम्बरो के लिए डिस्क्वालिफिकेशन सम्बन्धी कानून पास किया और सदन के बहुत से माननीय सदस्यो का यह खयाल था कि सदन के सदस्यो को रोजाना के कामकाज में दखल नहीं देना चाहिए या उनका सहयोग नही होना चाहिए । लेकिन एक बात साफ़ है कि अगर उनको हमें अच्छे ढग से चलाना है और ठीक बढ़ावा देना है तो यह जरूरी होगा कि सदन की तरफ से ऐसी समितिया हो जोकि जो भी नई कम्पनिया बनें या जो कम्पनिया चालू हों, उनके कारोबार को देखें और जाच पडताल करें, उनको इसका मौका होना चाहिए क्योंकि सदन की मजूरी से जो खर्च होता है उसका बहुत बडा हिस्सा अब इन कारपोरेशस के मातहत खर्च होता है और इसलिये उनसे सम्बन्धित जो डिमाड्स होती हैं उनकी मजूरी बगैर जानकारी देना यह देश और सदन के हित में नहीं होगा । सरकार की यह बडी जिम्मेदारी है कि सदन के सदस्यो को पूरे तौर पर वाकफियत दे ।

इसके अतिरिक्त मुझे अमरीका से जो कपास खरीदी गई है, उसके बारे में भी कुछ निवेदन करना है । आपको याद होगा कि पिछले सेशन के आखिरी दिन पजाब के सदस्यो की तरफ से कपास के खरीदने के सम्बन्ध में पहले काफी सवाल हुए और फिर आधे घटे के मोशन के ऊपर इस विषय पर बहस हुई थी और यहा यह सवाल उठा था कि पजाब के किसान जो देश के हित के लिए लौंग स्टेपुल कपास पैदा करते हैं, उनकी कपास को उठाने का कोई प्रबन्ध नही हो रहा है और वह कपास को अपने पास ही डाले रखने के लिए मजबूर हो रहे हैं । एक तरफ तो हमें शिकायत है कि हमारे पास बाहर से सामान मगाने के लिए बहुत थोड़ा पैसा है । दूसरी तरफ पंजाब के किसानों की शिकायत है कि उनको बढ़ावा मिलना तो दूर रहा बल्कि जो उन्होने देश के लिए कपास पैदा की है उसको भी उठाया नहीं जाता है । मुझे अमरीका से कपास खरीदने में कोई ऐतराज नही बशर्ते कि इस देश के किसान जितनी कपास अपने देश में पैदा करते हैं, उनकी उस कपास को उठा लिया

[चौधरी रणवीर सिंह]

आय और उनको घाटा न पड़ने दिया जाय। यह तो देश के हित में है कि यहां पर अधिक कपास पैदा की जाय। इसके अलावा यह भी ध्यान रखने की चीज है कि लम्बे स्टेपुल की कपास की पैदावार शार्ट स्टेपुल की कपास के मुकाबले बहुत थोडी है और जो लम्बे स्टेपुल की कपास पैदा करने वाले है अगर उनको नुकसान पहुंचा तो अब इस देश के किसान आप जानते है कि ज्यादातर अनपढ़ हैं और इससे उनके दिमाग में यह चीज आ जायेगी कि लम्बे स्टेपुल की कपास की हानि देश को जरूरत नहीं है और उनको तो नुकसान होगा ही मगर सरकार का भी बहुत ज्यादा रुपया इस बात का किसानों में प्रचार करने के लिए खर्च होगा कि लम्बे स्टेपुल की कपास पैदा की जाय।

अभी मेरे एक माननीय मित्र ने इस बात की शिकायत की थी और वह यह जानना चाहते थे कि सरकार क्या बढ़ावा देती है। मुझे इस बात की शिकायत है कि सरकार के जो ऐक्तस हैं, उनसे किसानों के दिलों को एक तरह से चोट पहुंचती है और वह पैदावार ज्यादा बढ़ाने के बजाय उसको घटाने की तरफ चलेंगे ....

श्री स० म० बनर्जी : आप कह दीजिये कि कांग्रेस को वे वोट न दें।

श्री अजराज सिंह (फिरोजाबाद) : यह भला सरकार के खिलाफ कैसे बोल सकते है ?

चौ० रणवीर सिंह : खाली एक ऐक्शन अगर ठीक न हो, किसी एक आध चीज में गलती हो जाय तो उसके लिए सरकार के और जो सैकड़ों गुण हैं, उन पर पानी फेर देना और उसकी मुखालफत करने लगना, यह कोई अक्लमन्दी नहीं है। यह मेरे बश की तो बात नहीं है कि मैं एक गलती के कारण ९९ गुणों को भूल जाऊं। आप भले ही ऐसा कर सकते हों, तो करें।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, अब मैं डिफेंस मिनिस्ट्री के बारे में थोड़ा निवेदन करना चाहूंगा

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : अभी नहीं उस पर बोलने का मौका तब आयेगा जब वह डिमांड पेश होगी।

चौ० रणवीर सिंह : ठीक है उस वक्त मैं उस पर कुछ निवेदन करना चाहूंगा। मोस टु स्टेट्स के बारे में क्या मैं इस समय कुछ कह सकता हूं ?

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : उसको फाइनेंस मिनिस्ट्री में बाद में लेंगे। उस पर भी बोलने का मौका बाद में आयेगा।

चौ० रणवीर सिंह : श्रीमान्, क्या मुझे उस पर भी बोलने का मौका मिलेगा?

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : उस समय अगर मौका हुआ तो आपको जरूर मौका मिलेगा।

Cultivation of opium in this country

Shri P. K. Deo (Kalahandi): I beg to move:

"That the Demand for a Supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs 28,05,000 in respect of opium be reduced by Rs. 100"

Desirability of expanding the activities of the Hindustan Salt Company (Private) Ltd. to the Orissa coasts.

Shri P. K. Deo: I beg to move:

"That the Demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs 4,43,50,000 in respect of Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry be reduced by Rs. 100.".

Desirability of supplying iron ore to Japan from the Sukinda mines in Orissa through the Paradip port.

Shri P. K. Deo: I beg to move:

"That the Demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 5,00,000 in respect of Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Steel, Mines and Fuel be reduced by Rs. 100."

Need for immediate construction of the railway line from Sambalpur to Titlagarh under the Indo-Japanese agreement

Shri P. K. Deo: I beg to move

"That the Demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs 5,00,000 in respect of Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Steel, Mines and Fuel be reduced by Rs 100"

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: These cut motions are before the House The hon Member shall be brief

Shri P K. Deo: While moving the cut motions standing in my name, I would like to confine my observations

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: To this Demand, i.e., No 106

Shri P. K. Deo: Yes, and to the Supplementary Demand for Rs 5 lakhs relating to the Ministry of Steel, Mines and Fuel

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Now we have Demand No 106 before us

Shri Panigrahi (Puri) Both Nos 128 and 106

Shri P. K. Deo: They have been grouped together.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Then he might speak.

Shri P. K. Deo: This supplementary demand has been made for floating a company for the National Mineral Development Corporation with a share capital of Rs. 15 crores. The main purpose is to exploit the iron ore deposits at Kiriburu near Rourkela and to supply to the Japanese Government to the tune of 2 million tons every year, and at the same time to take up the construction of the railway line between Sambalpur and Titlagarh and to have an expansion programme of the Visakhapatnam port.

In this connection I would like to submit before this House that these Kiriburu mines are a part of the main iron ore deposit which should be the main supplier for the Rourkela, Durgapur, Tata and various other steel plants which would be coming up in future So, instead of exploiting our main iron ore deposit, if we think of exploiting various other sporadic iron ore deposits elsewhere it would be proper planning

Regarding the Sukinda mines, I submit that they have been recently discovered and contain very good iron ore, specially the ores of the mines of Tamka and Daitari contain 65 per cent. of the iron They are nearly 80 million tons and they are very near the coast line Recently, some lifting of iron ore has been made by a Japanese ship from the Paradip port. The cost of transport from Sukinda to Paradip also works out to Rs 7 per ton of iron ore Taking into consideration all these factors, it would be cheaper if our iron ore supply to Japan could be made through the Paradip port. At the same time it will go a long way to fulfil the long demand of the Orissa state, because, Orissa has got a sea board of nearly 300 miles and we have not got a sea port.

Various experiments have been made regarding the navigability of the Paradip port A recent report of the Central Water Power Research Station of Poona has been very favourable regarding Paradip If a 3300 feet long sea wall could be built at the mouth of the Paradip port, it will keep the mouth clear and the break water will maintain a depth of 40 feet. The Japanese Naval Engineers have given a very favourable report. In 1953, the

[Shri P K. Deo]

Indian Navy surveyed the Paradip port and they have given a very favourable report that the entire area is free from any obstruction or sand bars. Taking into consideration all these factors, it is high time we think of having a port at Paradip and having our export of iron ore made through that port. Further, some time back, the French experts also gave a very favourable report regarding Paradip. They said that the port could be developed at a cost of Rs. 7 crores and it could easily handle 4 million tons of cargo every year. In our programme of National Mineral Development Corporation, the development of the Paradip port also should be included. Paradip port which can handle 4 million tons of goods and cargo when developed would easily handle cargo to the tune of 3 to 4 lakh tons under the present conditions. At least, to start with, under the existing circumstances, we can supply the Japanese some amount of iron ore through Paradip port. When it could be fully developed, all our supply of 2 million tons could easily be made from Sukinda mines through the Paradip port. The cost would be much less compared to the supply from Kiriburu

With these words, I strongly support the cut motions and I hope the Ministry will give due consideration to the cut motions

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shri K. D Malaviya. He said, he had to go.

Shri V. P. Nayar: The other points may be made Shri Panigrahi also wanted to speak.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: In respect of his Ministry? Shri L. Achaw Singh has also a cut motion to Demand No. 128.

Shri V. P. Nayar: Could not the hon. Minister wait for 20 minutes?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): All right.

Shri Panigrahi: I will only refer to Demand No. 128.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He would confine himself to the services that are mentioned there. Paradip is not one of those.

Shri P. K. Deo: It is supply of iron ore to Japan from the Vizag port.

Shri Panigrahi: The Government of India has formed this National Mineral Development Corporation for developing the iron ore mines in Kiriburu, which will supply iron ore to Japan. We come to know that the Government of the U.S.A. have given a loan of 20 million dollars and the Japanese Government have given a loan of 8 million dollars for the development of these iron ore mines in Kiriburu in Orissa. For this purpose, this Corporation is being formed and money is being asked for. I would like to know from the Ministry what are the commitments of the Government of India to Japan in respect of this loan which the Government of India has got from Japan and from the U.S.A. also and how far the Government of India is going to profit. The Government of the U.S.A. have given a loan of 20 million dollars. I would like to know whether with this loan of 20 million dollars, the Government of India is in a position to purchase the required machinery or equipment under competitive terms from any other country in the world, or the Government of India is bound down by any commitment to Japan to purchase the machinery and equipment required for the development of these iron ore mines in Kiriburu and whether with the aid of the 20 million dollars, the entire machinery would be purchased from Japan. I would like to know whether there is any such definite commitment on behalf of the Government of India, with regard to the purchase of machinery.

With regard to the appointment of Consultants to the National Mineral Development Corporation which is being established to develop the iron ore mines, I would like to know what are the specific functions or services

which the Consultants are going to render to the Government of India for developing these iron ore mines. I come to know that tenders were invited for the appointment of Consultants. I also come to know that a Japanese firm is now being appointed as Consultants. I would like to know whether any Indian firm of Consultations were consulted or whether really they also submitted tenders and if so, what amount of money, the Government is going to pay for appointing the Japanese Consultants for their services and how their services differ from the services which the National Corporation envisages to undertake. On these particular points, I think the House would like to be enlightened.

I was also told that when the question of appointing the Japanese Consultants came, they said, when we are giving a loan of 8 million dollars, if a Japanese firm is not appointed Consultant, we will reconsider this loan. I would like to know whether this is correct. On this understanding, the Japanese Consultants were appointed.

Another point that I would like to bring before the Ministry is that in Orissa itself, there is another Orissa Mining Corporation. I came to know—I do not know how far it is true—that Government has purchased shares for Rs. 5 lakhs in this Orissa Mining Corporation. The specific task of this Orissa Mining Corporation is to develop the iron ore mines in Orissa, and it is engaged in exporting them to Japan itself I would like to know whether the Government of India is dividing Orissa into two blocks, one in the north and one in the south. If that is a fact, of course, it is a good thing to have the National Corporation in the north and the Orissa Mining Corporation in the south. Because the Orissa Mining Corporation is exporting iron ore from the Sukinda mines through Paradip port to Japan. We would like to know whether these services which the Orissa Mining Corporation is rendering to the Government of India or to the State Trading Corporation can also be rendered by the National Mineral Development Corporation.

14 hrs.

The Japanese firm are going to supply the machinery for developing the Kiriburu iron mines, and at the same time they are going to be the consultants. We have had experience of this kind of arrangement in the case of Rourkela. This makes our position very difficult. I would like to know very clearly from the Ministry whether Indian consultants have been appointed or associated with the Japanese consultants so that we can see that our interests are in safer hands.

Shri L. Achaw Singh (Inner Manipur): My cut motions are 16, 17 and 21 on the Ministry of Commerce and Industry and the Ministry of Steel, Mines and Fuel.

I would like to draw the attention of the House to the question of investment in Government undertakings and other commercial concerns. A sum of Rs. 46 30 lakhs is provided in the supplementary demand for the establishment of a foundry forge plant at Ranchi. It is stated that machinery and equipment worth Rs. 8½ crores is to be procure for this project from Czechoslavakia, as this is a project started with Czech assistance. We have been asked to approve the expenditure incurred initially on account of part payment for machinery, consultation fee and remuneration to the Czech experts. In the explanatory note it is stated that this is an adjunct to the heavy machinery equipment factory to be started with Russian aid, and it is also stated that this foundry plant is going to supply castings and forgings to the latter. But it is a matter of great disappointment that the company which is going to administer the heavy machinery project has not yet been started in spite of the fact that Rs. 75 lakhs have been provided for it in the current year's Budget. We are not given any information as to the exact capacity

[Shri L Achaw Singh]

and the prospects of this company which is to be started by the Government, as well as the different projects under it, but we have to vote for the grant asked for

We are very much disappointed at the slow development of our machine-building industry In some European countries and in China, they have a separate ministry for the machine-building industry, but here, though there are development councils for several industries under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, there is no development council for the machine-building industry This is a lacuna and a defect We have found that the private sector has not been able to cope with the demand of the country We cannot depend on them and it is for the Government to take active initiative in this matter We require heavy machinery for agriculture, mining of iron ore, coal, petroleum etc, and also for textiles We are spending crores of rupees on foreign exchange on their import, and that can be easily saved if we start the heavy machinery factory as early as possible It is also necessary that for a technical and industrial revolution there should be no delay or procrastination in this matter.

Then I would refer to the demand for Rs 165 lakhs on account of the heavy electrical undertaking at Bhopal This is a government undertaking devoted to the manufacture of heavy electrical equipment It is in the construction stage and is to cost about Rs 28 crores in the first phase Construction will start in 1960 It is stated that the Planning Commission has given high priority to this project It is surprising that the construction has been delayed so much, and it will be better if the Government also provide the necessary foreign exchange for securing the necessary equipment and the plant is started as early as possible Otherwise, our rural electrification schemes and industrial schemes are likely to suffer

Next I would like to refer to Rs. 70 lakhs required for investment in Praga Tools Corporation Other hon. Members have also drawn attention to the fact that there is already the Hindustan Machine Tools factory. We are very much doubtful about the soundness of the Government buying up the majority shares of this corporation We do not know whether this factory will be asked to specialise in certain sectors or will manufacture the same type of tools now being manufactured by the Hindustan Machine Tools It is stated that the Hindustan Machine Tools factory has itself got a surplus capacity So, it is for the Government to lay down a policy co-ordinating the working of the two factories It is also necessary that some technical innovations should be introduced so that the cost of production of the tools would be lower and the tools would be within the easy reach of the common people

Then I want to refer to the National Development Corporation Rupees five akhs have been asked for towards the share capital of that corporation This is the initial cost of the exploration work undertaken by the Indian Bureau of Mines on a long-term project for export of iron ore from Orissa From a scrutiny of the memorandum of association of this corporation it seems that it can also devote itself to the exploitation and development of other minerals in the country In the notes supplied along with the budget papers it is said that Rs 15 crores would be the share capital of this corporation So, I think it will be possible for this corporation to undertake more extensive and intensive exploration and development of different minerals in the country, though for the time being it is devoting itself to the exploitation of iron ore in Orissa Recently in our part of the country different minerals have been discovered The Geological Survey

of India has recently discovered some copper and nickel deposits in the Manipur area. It would be better if the Government undertakes the exploitation and development of the minerals found in the Manipur area.

Coming to the organisation and administration of nationalised undertakings, it is a matter for regret that the Government has not been able to accept the recommendations of the 16th report of the Estimates Committee of the First Lok Sabha. The 19th report of the Estimates Committee of the Second Lok Sabha, has also reiterated the soundness of the various recommendations made by the previous Estimates Committee They refer to three points· firstly, 25 per cent. of the share capital should be made available to the public; secondly, the chairman of the board of directors should be directly responsible to the Minister; and thirdly, there should be a cadre of officers to be constituted for the running and management of these concerns.

I submit that the implementation of these recommendations would create enough enthusiasm among the public over the management of our national concerns, and it will also enable them to function effectively under the vigil of a body of shareholders. In conclusion, I would suggest that these undertakings may be run as public limited companies within the ambit of the Companies Act.

श्री आप्टे : (रत्नागिरी) मैं खास तौर पर एक विषय के बारे में कुछ कहना चाहता हूं । आज हमारे सामने फारिन एक्सचेंज की कठिनाई है और इस लिए हम अपना एक्सपोर्ट बढ़ाना चाहते हैं लेकिन जो हमारे यहां स्क्रैप होता है उसके एक्सपोर्ट पर सरकार ने बड़ा रेस्ट्रिक्शन लगा रखा है । गवर्नमेंट की फाल्टी पालिसी के कारण जो देश में स्क्रैप होता है उससे हम फारिन एक्सचेंज प्राप्त नहीं कर सकते । आज हालत यह है कि हमारे देश में कुल एक लाख टन स्क्रैप का उपयोग होता है । लेकिन अगर सरकार की पालिसी में सुधार किया जाये तो आज देश में दस लाख टन स्क्रैप मिल सकता है । इस इंडस्ट्री का बहुत अच्छा स्थान है लेकिन इस की ओर ध्यान नहीं दिया जाता इसलिए आज यह कठिनाई में है ।

आज गवर्नमेंट ने स्क्रैप का भाव २५ रुपया टन रखा है लेकिन यह भाव निश्चित करते समय यह विचार नहीं किया गया कि इस भाव में स्क्रैप किस तरह मिल सकता है । स्क्रैप तो कचरा होता है और उसको एकत्र करने के लिए मजदूरी देनी पड़ती है और इसको लाने के लिए मोटर का या रेल का किराया भी देना पड़ता है । यह सब होते हुए भी यह २५ रुपये का रेस्ट्रिक्शन क्यों रखा गया है यह मेरी समझ में नहीं आता ।

जब हम स्क्रैप इकट्ठा करते हैं और वह पैक होकर हमारे गोदामों में आता है तो वह १२० या १४० रुपया टन पड़ता है लेकिन हमने स्क्रैप के एक्सपोर्ट पर २५ रुपया टन का रेस्ट्रिक्शन लगा रखा है, इसलिए उसे एक्सपोर्ट करने में लाभ नहीं हो सकता । आज विदेशों में इसका भाव १७५ से १८० रुपया प्रति टन है और हमारे यहां २५ रुपया टन का रेस्ट्रिक्शन है और अच्छे माल पर १०० रुपया तक है । इस कारण और इस ओर ध्यान न दिये जाने के कारण परिणाम यह हो रहा है कि स्क्रैप को जमीन में डाला जा रहा है ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : क्या आप स्क्रैप पर ही बोलेंगे ?

श्री जाखर : हमने इस देश में स्क्रेप का लोहा बनाने के लिए कोई सुविधा नहीं रखी है । न कोई ब्लास्ट फरनेस बनायी है कि हम इसका लोहा बना सकें ।

Shri Gajendra Prasad Sinha: That has nothing to do with this Supplementary Demand.

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने भी उनसे यही इशारा किया था कि आज की डिमांड का स्क्रेप से ताल्लुक नहीं है ।

सरदार इकबाल सिंह (फीरोजपुर) : डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब, मैं इस देश में कपास के इम्पोर्ट के लिए जो १,४८,००,००० रुपया रखा गया है उसी सिलसिले में कुछ कहना चाहता हूं । एक तो मैं इस पर इस देश में कपास पैदा करने वाले के नाते बोलना चाहता हूं और दूसरे जिस ढंग से कपास इम्पोर्ट की जाती है और उस पालिसी से जो नुकसान किसानों को होता है वह भी मैं आपके सामने रखना चाहता हूं ।

हमारे देश से जो कपास एक्सपोर्ट की जाती है और जो हमारे यहां इम्पोर्ट की जाती है वह एक एडवाइजरी कमेटी की रिपोर्ट पर की जाती है । इसलिए सबसे पहले मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि जब तक इस एडवाइजरी कमेटी में इस देश के किसान के नुमायन्दे, कपास पैदा करने वालों के नुमायन्दे, नहीं होंगे तब तक ये कमेटी अपना मक़सद पूरा नहीं कर सकेगी । आप कहेंगे कि हम कपास तो कारखानों के लिए लाते हैं इसमें किसान का क्या काम है । लेकिन मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि जो इस कपास को लेने वाले हैं उनका इसमें इंटरेस्ट होता है कि यह बाहर से कपास उस वक्त देश में आवे जिस वक्त कि यहां पर कपास की मंडी शुरू होती है, जिसका नतीजा यह होता है कि बाजार मंदा हो जाता है और यहां के कपास पैदा करने वाले को कम पैसा मिलता है । आपको यह चीज रोकनी चाहिए । इस पालिसी का नतीजा यह होता है कि जब पंजाब और दूसरे सूबों का कपास का मारकेट शुरू होता है तो इस इम्पोर्ट की वजह से मारकेट डल हो जाता है और जब सीजन खत्म हो जाता है तो फिर मारकेट अप हो जाता है । इसका नतीजा न सिर्फ यह होता है कि हमको ज्यादा फारिन एक्सचेंज देना पड़ता है, बल्कि इसका यह नतीजा भी होता है कि यहां के किसान को जो पैसा मिल सकता है उससे वह महरूम हो जाता है । इसके जवाब में यह कहा जायेगा कि हमने जो कपास इम्पोर्ट की है वह १.२ इंच से ऊपर की है जो हमें मदद में मिली है ।

श्री० रणबीर सिंह (रोहतक) : मदद नहीं, कर्ज है ।

सरदार इकबाल सिंह : जो हो लेकिन यह किसान के लिए नुकसानदेह है । मैं चाहता हूं कि यह मदद इस तरह न ली जाये कि किसान को नुकसान पहुंचावे और हमारे मारकेट को मन्दा कर दे ।

तीसरी बात मुझे यह कहनी है कि

आज से तीन महीने पहले हमने कहा था कि पंजाब में हजारों गांठे कपास की पड़ी है आप खरीदिये । तो सरकार ने कहा कि हम पैसा कहां से लाये, लेकिन आज जब कारखानेदार चाहते हैं तो आप ने एक करोड़ ४८ लाख रुपया इम्पोर्ट के लिए मुहैय्या कर दिया । यह कपास इस तरह इम्पोर्ट किया जाता है कि किसान को पूरा पैसा न मिल सके ।

पंजाब में और दूसरे सूबों में जो कपास पैदा करते हैं साल खत्म होने पर लाग स्टेपिल काटन के ६ लाख बेल सरप्लस होते हैं और इनके अलावा दो तीन लाख बेल जिनिंग फैक्टरीज के पास भी होते हैं । अगर हम इम्पोर्ट को इस तरह रेग्युलेट करें कि वह

इंटरनल मार्केट खत्म होने के बाद शुरू हो तो किसान को नुकसान न हो। इसके अलावा गवर्नमेंट को पहले से मिलों को यह नहीं बताना चाहिए कि फलां मिल को इम्पोर्टेड काटन में से इतनी बेल्स मिलेंगी। क्योंकि इसका नतीजा यह होता है कि उनको मालूम हो जाता है कि इतनी बेल्स तो हमारे लिए रिजर्व हो गयीं इसलिए वे यहां नहीं खरीदते। वह लोग तो इस तरह से इम्पोर्ट करवाना चाहते हैं ताकि यहां का मार्केट मंदा हो जाये और वे उससे फायदा उठा सकें।

इसके अलावा मैं एक बात और कहना चाहता हूं। पिछले दिनों यहां पर दुनिया का काटन का सबसे बड़ा एक्सपर्ट हारलैंड आया था और उसने इस देश का दौरा किया था और उसने कपास पैदा करने की टैक्नालाजी पर रिपोर्ट भी दी है। उसका कहना है कि हिन्दुस्तान में लाग स्टेपिल काटन बहुत जल्दी पैदा की जा सकती है जिससे कि यहां के इंटरनल कंजप्शन को पूरा किया जा सकता है। इसलिए अगर सरकार इस एक करोड़ ४८ लाख की रकम को बाहर से काटन इम्पोर्ट करने के बजाय किसानों को टैक्निकल मदद देने पर खर्च करती जैसा कि हारलैंड रिपोर्ट में कहा गया है तो दो साल में हिन्दुस्तान लाग स्टेपिल काटन के मामले में सेल्फसफीशेंट हो जाता। लेकिन आप किसान को इस तरह की मदद नहीं देना चाहते। आप इसलिए बाहर से इम्पोर्ट करते हैं कि इस तरह से आपको मदद मिलती है। लेकिन इसका यह नतीजा होता है कि यहां का इटरनल मार्केट डंप हो जाता है।

तीसरे मैं लैग्थ की बात करता हूं। हिन्दुस्तान में जो कपास होता है उसका एक्सपोर्ट कोटा उस वक्त एलाऊ करते हैं। जब कि हिन्दुस्तान की मार्किट को उस एक्सपोर्ट कोटा से फायदा न हो और साथ ही साथ हिन्दुस्तान का जो किसान है, उसको फायदा न हो। पंजाब में जो कपास पैदा होती है वह सारी की सारी अक्तूबर से लेकर मार्च तक मार्किट में आ जाती है। उसका कोटा आप अलाऊ करते हैं जा कर अगस्त में या उसके बाद। इस तरह से आप इंटरनल प्रोडक्शन को रेग्यूलेट किया और साथ ही इस तरह से इम्पोर्ट को रेग्युलेट किया जिस तरह से आप अब करते है, तो यह देश के हित में नहीं होगा। गलत ढंग से आप यह सारा काम कर रहे हैं और इसका नतीजा यह हो रहा है कि जो गैप है वह दिन-ब-दिन बढ़ता ही जाता है और आपको करोड़ों रुपया फारेन एक्सचेंज के रूप में खर्च करना पड़ता है। इसलिए मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि इंटरनल कोटास की जो डिफेंट क्वांटिटीज है और जो एक्सपोर्ट कोटा है, उसको अच्छी तरह से रेग्युलेट किया जाना चाहिये। अगर आपने ठीक ढंग से एक्सपोर्ट किया, ठीक ढंग से इम्पोर्ट किया तो इसका नतीजा यह होगा कि एक तो आपको फारेन एक्सचेंज मिलेगा या फारेन एक्सचेंज आपका बचेगा और दूसरा इसका यह भी लाभ होगा कि किसानों की हालत सुधरेगी, उनको इससे फायदा पहुंचेगा।

आपने कहा है कि हम १.२ इंच की कपास लेंगे। आप इस तरह की कपास लें या कोई दूसरी इसका मिल में ही इस्तेमाल होना है और सब से बड़ी बात जो है कोटाज को सिस्टेमैटिकली देने की है ताकि किसानों की नुकसान न हो। मैं कहता हूं कि यह जो आपने एक करोड़ ४८ लाख रुपया खर्च किया इसको बचाया जा सकता था और दो सालों में हिन्दुस्तान में ही इस तरह की कपास को पैदा किया जा सकता था अगर आप ठीक ढंग से काम करते। लेकिन एक तरफ तो आप मार्किट को डिप्रेस करते हैं, दूसरी ओर फारेन एक्सचेंज की कमी करते हैं और तीसरे किसान को नुकसान पहुंचाते हैं। मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि इंडस्ट्रियलिस्ट्स के हाथ में जब तक एक्सपोर्ट-इम्पोर्ट की एडवाइजरी कमेटी

[सरदार इकबाल सिंह]

रहेगी, जिनके कि सैलफिश इंटिरेस्टस है, तब तक कोई फाईदा होने वाला नही है जो इंडस्ट्रियलिस्ट जिस किस्म का कपडा बनाता है वह यह कहेगा कि उसी किस्म की मुझे कपास चाहिये और उसी तरह का केस बनायेगा। इस वास्ते इस पर भी आपको ध्यान देने का आवश्यकता है।

Shri K. D. Malaviya: Sir, after having heard a number of hon. speakers, I think I owe it to the House to explain very briefly the purpose of this proposal made here on behalf of the Ministry of Steel, Mines and Fuel Shri Morarka who is fortunately not present here laid strong emphasis on certain aspects of the proposal and the reasons mentioned here in the memorandum I think it is not necessary for me to mention in the House at this stage anything about the policy that has led us to put this proposal before this House: the policy being that all those minerals that come under Schedule A of our Industrial Policy Resolution should be taken up by the Government and handled as and when the opportunity reaches before us With that purpose, we propose to float a National Mineral Development Corporation whose authorised capital is Rs. 15 crores as mentioned here This proposal contains one or two items which are not quite relevant to the mining project as such and these were the items which were mainly mentioned by Shri Morarka.

He wanted me to say as to why out of these Rs 15 crores we want only Rs. 5 lakhs. As will be clear this Rs. 15 crores is proposed to be utilised for three projects One is the development of the iron ores in Kiriburu; the second is the construction of a railway connecting link of about 111 miles between Sambalpur and Titlagarh and the third is the expansion and development of the port and harbour facilities at Vizagapatam So far as the mining project is concerned we want these Rs. 5 lakhs which would be required for investment in the share capital of the National Mineral Development Corporation, just now, for the Kiriburu project. We have indicated the sum of Rs. 15 crores because ultimately this Corporation is proposed to be utilised for the public sector mining of all minerals other than iron ore. Just now there is the question of supply of about two million tons of iron ore in connection with the agreement that has been recently reached between the Government of India and some of the Japanese firms. As and when opportunities arise, we shall handle other minerals also—maybe copper or sulphur or anything else. Presently, our proposal is confined to the supply of two million tons of iron ore and the preparation for mining this. For this end we immediately require some Rs 5 lakhs out of which Rs. 4.5 lakhs will be required for the exploration of the Kiriburu mining area and near-about This sum is immediately required because the Indian Bureau of Mines has been asked by the Ministry of Steel Mines and Fuel to start the exploration activities proving the quality and quantity of the iron ore that will be supplied to the Japanese. They have already started this work and we want the sanction of the House so far as this expenditure is concerned which comes to about Rs 4·5 lakhs The remaining Rs. 50,000 is proposed to be utilised for the registration of the National Mineral Development Corporation and some other miscellaneous work. Therefore, what I want the House to sanction is this sum of Rs 5 lakhs.

In this connection, I owe it to the House to say that it is a multi-purpose mining project in which we are just now starting with preparation for mining of iron ore in Orissa and also in parts of Bihar. We want to start immediately the exploration of iron ore which is required and as I said, we require Rs. 4 5 lakhs for this purpose and the rest is needed for registration and other things. There is nothing else which is needed by way of explanation if I exclude the policy which I presume the Parliament is already very well aware of.

Certain points were raised in this connection by some hon. friends from opposite. They wanted me to say whether the purchase of the machinery was restricted to Japan The purchase of machinery is restricted to Japan because under the agreement we get a loan of Japanese yen with the purpose of the supply of Japanese equipment They will supply us equipments out of the loan that has been supplied to us by the Government.

Shri Panigrahi: Are the prices in competitive terms?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: The prices will have to be negotiated and it will be our effort to get prices in their competitive conditions It is not our object to pay them higher than what we consider will be reasonable for us to pay

Another question was raised with regard to the service of consultants

Shri Narayanankutty Menon You were not the choosers in that deal

Shri K. D. Malaviya: We have negotiated for a loan from the Japanese Government and the object is to produce iron ore as soon as possible If we can get good quality ore at reasonable prices why should we say no? Let us negotiate and see how much we can get them for and how much we have to pay for. I do not consider it advisable just now to say that we may have to pay more than what we think reasonable I would, therefore, not like to comment anything on the prices but we think it will be competitive

So far as the consultants are concerned, we asked for consultants at competitive terms It was not that this choice was thrown on us We advertised for the terms on which we would get the consultants, and we scrutinized the terms and we found that the basis for acceptance of the terms was purely competitive and the terms on which we have arranged with these consultants are competitive But it does not prevent the Government or the Corporation from having additional consultants to see whether the advice given to us by a particular firm is in anyway consistent or not with our interests Therefore, while we have selected our Japanese consultants, fully in a competitive atmosphere, and are satisfied so far as the quality of the consultants are concerned, nothing prevents us from further selecting our machinery to check up and see whether the advice given to us is sound or not

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: You mean some suggestions

Shri K. D Malaviya: I refer to the technical advice given to us by the consultants not the machinery We know that the Japanese machinery will be qualitatively very good and therefore there is no reason for us to presume that it will be bad and that poor stuff will be supplied to us.

Shri Panigrahi: What do we pay for the consultants?

Shri K. D Malaviya: We have to scrutinize that, and we have to pay a certain sum which has been agreed upon Now, that sum which has been agreed upon is about Rs 16 lakhs, but some items now have to be excluded out of it Then there is also the matter for negotiation It may be reduced further but just now, Rs 16 lakhs or something like that has been agreed upon as the fees for the consultants

So far as the technique of mining is concerned the National Mineral Development Corporation considers itself quite capable of tackling the mining problems involved in it It is only in connection with the preparation of the project in detail, blue-prints and all that, and also in connection with getting certain advice regarding the equipment that we have appointed these consultants Therefore, there is no reason to worry so far as the appointment of a Japanese consultant is concerned

Regarding the National Mineral Development Corporation, I only

[Shri K. D. Malaviya]

wanted to draw the specific attention of the House to the fact that we have only started the mining project of iron ore with a view to supplying the iron ore to the Japanese people. As soon as fresh opportunities occur before us and we see that we are in a position to exploit other minerals under the public sector, we propose to undertake all those activities under the proposed Mineral Development Corporation. Then we can ask for any sum and as opportunities arise before us, we can come here and explain the whole situation to Parliament for their approval.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: Are we to take it that the Corporation will be so formed that we will be in a position to check on the services which are given by the Japanese consultants or, will it be that we will be held down under some clause in the agreement which may not allow us to do so?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: So far as the consultant's advice is concerned, we are not bound by any sort of agreement which will restrict us to take the advice or to consider any other assessment. There is nothing like that. It is an absolutely independent appointment made on a competitive basis and we are satisfied that the consultants that are being appointed are appointed from the point of view of quality.

Pandit K. C. Sharma (Hapur): Has the agreement been approved by the Ministry of Law?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: All necessary precautions have been taken by the Finance Ministry.

Pandit K. C. Sharma: What are the necessary precautions?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: There are routine precautions whenever any company is floated or consultants are appointed, from the economic point of view, from the technical point of view and from the legal point of view. The questions are examined from those points of view. Therefore, we are satisfied that they are on a competitive basis. Qualitatively also they are capable of giving advice and they will serve the best purpose so far as we are concerned.

Shri P. K. Deo (Kalahandi): What about the Sukinda mines?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: So far as the mining project in regard to the iron ore is concerned, we consider that perhaps about Rs. 5 crores is the sum that might be required for this item, out of which about Rs. 3.75 crores might be in foreign exchange which will be involved in the purchase of equipment from the Japanese, and about Rs 1:25 crores might be required in Indian currency for civil construction and other work.

As has been said, this is the first project. There are other items mentioned here. Out of the total, a sum of Rs. 32 crores which was mentioned by my friend Shri Morarka, is mainly on account of railway construction and for the development of port and harbour facilities. Therefore, it is not my function to dilate upon that—to put schemes in connection with the development of port and harbour facilities and railway construction.

It will thus be seen that Rs. 5 lakhs have been demanded from our Ministry. It is not a very paltry sum; it constitutes a fairly good proportion of the total sum that is required for mining of iron ore. Certain hon. friends raised the question of the development of Sukandia iron ore mines and also wanted to know the position of the Orissa Mining Development Corporation *vis a vis* the development of iron ore mining for the supply to Japanese companies. The Orissa Mining Corporation is a corporation in which the Orissa Government are also the partners, and it has a limited objective with limited funds. If the Orissa Government had proposed to us or any other State Government had proposed to us to become partners in this National

Development Corporation, surely the Government of India would have given consideration to that proposition But this is a specific corporation with the object of pursuing the policy of the Government so far as mining projects are concerned The Orissa Mining Corporation is a limited concern started only with a view to developing the mineral ores of Orissa State Therefore, the two do not go together, although if the Orissa Mining Development Corporation would like to supply some iron ore to us that proposal would be considered by all means

So far as the development of Paradip port is concerned our Ministry has always been sympathising with this proposal, and we have written about it and discussed this question with the Orissa Government We have supported their proposal before the other sister Ministries the Finance Ministry or the Planning Commission and it will be our endeavour to see that Paradip port also develops in the proper way although our conditions are limited

Out of the sum of Rs 5 crores, I do not think we will require more than a couple of crores for the next two years together that is the remaining part of the Plan period We would not require more than Rs 2 crores, and just now, we will not require more than Rs 5 lakhs to give a push to our work I suppose there is nothing else for me to explain I hope the position has been clarified by me It is not, as Shri Morarka feared a question of our wanting Rs 15 crores and only putting in a demand of Rs 5 lakhs But Rs 5 lakhs is the immediate demand

14·38 hrs.

Shri Manubhai Shah: Sir, I am glad to hear the comments about the import of American cotton I was rather surprised that my hon friend Shri V P Nayar, when he was discussing the Public Law 480, dealt with what is called the import from the Afro-Asian region. As the House is fully aware, cotton which is generally grown in Egypt and the Sudan and Tanganyika and in East African territories is somewhat of a higher staple, and for medium staple of between 1 inch and 1¼ inch or thereabouts, mostly the cotton available is from the American sources The other important reason for buying American cotton is not because of the reasons that he read out from the pamphlet—that it is to support the prices of cotton in America It is true that as far as American Government is concerned, the various Agricultural Commodities Acts there do envisage a certain price support to the farmers, and the surplus commodities are purchased by the Government there That is the objective of the American people So far as the Government of India is concerned, we only take to such trading practices which are to the mutual advantage of India and the exporting countries So, our main emphasis has been to import with the minimum expenditure of foreign exchange cotton inevitably required for Indian production from the best available sources

The House will appreciate that no source for the import of this middling cotton would be better from the point of view of long-term loan, the interest thereof and the repayment terms than the American PL 480 cotton to be imported in this country This is the main reason for our imports of these variation of American cottons under PL 480 My hon friend Shri Tangamani and later on two friends from Punjab have rightly pointed out why so much expenditure is being incurred on the import of cotton which could be otherwise produced in the country itself by giving certain promotional assistance to the farmers in this country It is a matter of great pride, Sir, that in the last ten years, due to the activities of both the Central and State Governments, we have done remarkably well in the growth of money crops We have grown more jute From 20 to 25 lakh bales, the current production of jute is about

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60 to 65 lakh bales. Similarly in cotton, from a mere 20 to 24 lakh bales, we have gone to 45 to 50 lakh bales and the current year's production might be computed even higher than that. But in spite of that, the growth of industries and production in the country itself has always laid a certain amount of burden on the country in view of the shortage of long staple that we have not been able to produce in cotton so far. It is not as if by giving a little more money, C.O. II or the superior 280 or 289, or the sea-island or the Cambodia cotton could be raised or we could have cotton of the staple length of 1" to 1¼" and higher staples. We are making the maximum efforts. I can assure the House that whichever staple is being produced in the quantities we require, we do not allow imports. There is a total ban on imports of any variety or quantity which the country can produce indigenously. Having granted that and having aimed at more or less self-sufficiency as early as possible by promotional assistance by way of manure, giving them technical help, taccavi loans, etc., we are still faced with a gap between our national requirements and our national production in certain superior varieties.

Ch. Ranbir Singh: What about the purchase of available cotton?

Shri Manubhai Shah: I will come to that a little later. So, whatever we import under the PL 480 scheme or from any other country in the world, whether it is Egypt, Sudan or America—we import from that country which offers us the best terms of repayment, foreign exchange provision and the interest thereof, and which offers the largest amount of the variety we need in the shortest possible time.

The hon. Member has also raised the much larger question of the agricultural policy. On that matter also, even though it is not very incidental to this particular subject, I can assure the House that the policy, particularly in regard to cotton, has been very steady and far-sighted in the last decade.

Shri V. P. Nayar: The hon. Minister probably did not hear me correctly. I said that there was an incidental advantage to our country from PL 480. But now he says that India will choose. What does this following sentence mean? This is also from the same book:

> "When the production of the other countries returned to normal, the United States found that it had a large surplus of certain commodities for which markets could not be found Although some countries, such as India, needed farm products, they did not have the dollars for making the necessary purchase".

It is just after this that the sentence I first quoted comes. Therefore, it was not their gesture, but it was a question of necessity for them and we do derive a little advantage from that.

Shri Manubhai Shah: While importing from other countries, we have never worried about the gesture from any country. India stands two shoulders ahead and buys from a country only where it is to the mutual advantage of both. It is true that from their point of view it is surplus, but it is for us to be choosy and selective in our imports. Over and above a very long term loan, our imports under the PL 480 contract is advantageous to us in many other respects also, although I am not elaborating on them now.

Coming to the purchase policy of cotton, the House is aware that we have announced the floor price and the ceiling price of cotton and whenever there has been any price sage in the past, Government has come to the assitance

of the producer This policy of Government has been the main instrument both in the case of cotton and if I may say so, in the case of jute, which had directly contributed to the phenomenal growth in the production of these two important money crops So, there cannot be any grievance on that account If there is any surplus, we also allow export

Regarding the excess of such cotton which is more in production than the demand in the country from the various textile industries, the House is aware that recently we have announced our long-term export policy We have announced a very large amount of quota which we have never been able to announce in the past, because this year, fortunately the production promises to be better than in the past and the requirement of this particular variety of cotton is not as much as the forecast production this year As the hon Member pointed out, it is also true that the policy announcement should be made in time so that the benefit will really go to the producer and not to the middlemen, when under duress or distress, the farmer sells his produce at the time of harvesting or when the crop is coming out to the middlemen

So, we have taken several steps—setting up of cooperatives of agricultural farmers and announcing the quotas in time This time, the House will fully appreciate that the policy announcement was very much in advance and of such a large size that the growers, the co-operatives, the middlemen and the exporters have expressed their appreciation of the first time announcement of a long-term policy on the export of Indian cotton

Shri Barman (Cooch-Bihar—Reserved—Sch Castes): What about jute?

Shri Manubhai Shah: The House is aware that we made a statement only a few days back with regard to jute There we have tried to explain how with the co-operation of the Indian Jute Mills' Association and also with the producing States, we have tried to so arrange that the price of jute, particularly of the lower variety, which is in abundance, does not fall down appreciably. It is true that recently it has come down, but I am quite sure that the new steps that we have announced are likely to stabilise the prices at a level which would not be considered very uneconomic

Shri Tangamani (Madurai): May I know whether any special help is given for growing long staple cotton and if so, what is the grant given to that State? Generally saying that encouragement is given to the co operatives does not take us very far

Shri Manubhai Shah: From the side of the country from which my hon friend hails and in the whole of the Carnatic coast and Mangalore, there has been a good production coming up of what is called the sea-island cotton

Shri Narayanankutty Menon: South or south-east?

Shri Manubhai Shah: Both, but from the side of the Carnatic, the production is coming up of the C O II the Cambodia, the superior sea island variety etc In the last few years, the production of indigenous better varieties of cotton has come up in these areas Now that Shri Tangamani has raised the question again, I may repeat that we give technical advice, taccavi loans, etc Demonstration farms etc, also there So, all technical and financial help both from the State and from the Centre are given by the Government directly and also through the Indian central cotton committee These have led to remarkable results.

Coming to the major portion of the demand of my Ministry, I am very glad that Shrimati Renu Chakravartty raised a very fundamental question whether the Czechoslovakian plant, which is an adjunct of the

[Shri Manubhai Shah]

heavy machine building plant, has been so designed that it fits in completely or not into the production that the country needs for our steel projects. I can assure the House that that was the very reason why, as one hon. Member rightly complained, the foundry forge plant, which was originally contemplated, has undergone a complete change and the new foundry forging plant, which we have finalised with the Czechosolovakian Government, is going to take into consideration every aspect in the most integrated manner of the requirements of the heavy machine building plant, which we are building with the *Russian collaboration, so that the* castings, the bessimer convertors, the rolls, blooming mills, the reduction mills and every component part of the steel plants are cast or forged in the Czechoslovakian foundry forging plant. It is going to be a completely integrated project and that is why even the site selected is the same where we are going to establish a heavy machine building plant, namely, Ranchi.

A question was raised about Rs. 3 lakhs. My hon. friend, Shri Mahanty, raised the question of the Nahan foundry. We have not only Nahan Foundry but thousands and thousands of foundaries, which are absolutely tiny tots producing 1 lb., 5 lbs., 1 maund and so on. One ton cast is considered as a remarkable performance, whereas this particular forging plant is going to cast, as I had several times the privilege to say before this House, 30 ton pieces of forging and 110 tons of casting, which very few countries in Asia or even the Continent can claim. Therefore, this is not a small forging foundry in the normal sense of the term Nahan Foundry cannot come anywhere near this foundry in this respect. As a matter of fact, this is the heaviest of the heavy type of forging foundry that we can have. It is neither a light, nor middle or heavy foundry. I am rather surprised that Nahan Foundry should be treated on par with this. Nahan is a foundry which we have inherited from the old tradition. A prince had established it and we had to carry on there because of the employment potential. From a sick baby we have converted Nahan foundry into a paying, workable, economic proposition. But Nahan cannot be expanded to any size to meet even the requirements of light machines, leave alone the heavy machines required at Ranchi, whereas this project, in the course of the next six or seven years,—perhaps a little less or a little more—will be able to produce one complete steel plant *every two years*. When we take that mto account, Rs. 3 lakhs which we have given to Czechoslovakia, I am sure the House will appreciate, is not a very large amount. It cannot be expected that any Government....

Shri Mahanty: May I ask a question? The experts are being paid. We have paid money for collecting data. So, I would like to know what the Government are getting for this Rs. 3 lakhs.

Shri Manubhai Shah: These are not normal data. As the House is aware, even at Bhopal we had to sink piles to find out the geological nature of the soil. When we put such heavy machinery there, they should not be put on a foundation which will sink the moment a plant is fixed and thus make us lose crores of rupees. So, it is not purely collection of some data from books. We must actually do drilling, trial pits etc. in which the Czechoslovakian and Russian experts will help us.

Shri Mahanty: Will Government please lay a copy of the agreement on the Table of the House?

Shri Manubhai Shah: This is a mighty project on which separate agreements are not drawn up on different items. When the company comes into existence, the technical

experts and the company directors should be trusted by all of us, including the Ministry When the project costs from Rs 30 crores to Rs 100 crores and when it is such a mighty venture, if we spend Rs. 3 lakhs on an item from a friendly Government which enabled us to set up this heavy plant

Shri Mahanty: That is not the point Are we not entitled to ask for it?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There is no separate agreement on this question

Shri Mahanty: But what I am submitting is this Are we not entitled, is this House not entitled to ask the Government to place a copy of the agreement on the Table especially when we are asked to sanction the amount?

Shri Manubhai Shah The House is a sovereign body, which is entitled to every fact and every detail and, as far as the Ministry and the Government are concerned, I can assure you that there is nothing to hide from the House or anybody in this country, because ultimately it is the tax-payers' money which goes into the establishment of this industry But what I plead is only this When there is an overall agreement, when the details are being discussed from day to day on different items, it is not possible for me or anyone at this stage to go on laying the incidental, supplementary or complementary agreements from time to time But if the hon Member is interested in this project, I for one would very much welcome not only his enquiry but enquiry from other friends as well, as it strengthens our hands and helps us to look at every issue afresh and get wiser by that

The fundamental question that was raised was whether this project has been rightly planned to be an integrated thing with the heavy machine building plant. On that I can assure you that this is going to be a completely integrated project which will help us to produce most of the heavy machinery required for our steel industry, mineral oil industry, cement industry, some of the milling plant of the sugar industry and various other things that are required by us

Then mention was made, rather a question was asked, whether the ideological approach to public sector and private sector has anything to do with the approach of the Government to this problem As far as I am concerned and the Government is concerned, we have no prejudice at all

Shri V. P Nayar: We know that

Shri Manubhai Shah. Public sector is a very important sector and is a great instrument in the hands of the Indian people to shape a society of their fashion where the smallest man can get the fullest social justice While saying so, as far as the private sector is concerned, I had the privilege to say from this part of the House several times, we have given them an honourable place and we have no prejudice against the private sector Every individual in this country, all the 400 million people, are entitled to produce two blades of grass and if two blades of grass are produced in place of one, Government will give all assistance We want to develop this country's economy as much as possible Therefore, there is no prejudice to one type or the other and it is clear even in selecting these projects We have done only what Parliament has enjoined on us, namely, establishing the public sector projects at the earliest possible time in those fields where there are vital missing links in the country's economy

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: What happens to the heavy machine building plant, which will also be located at Ranchi?

Shri Manubhai Shah: As far as the heavy machine building plant is concerned, negotiations are still going on about the details Regarding the public sector projects, I was wanting

[Shri Manubhai Shah]

to say earlier that it is not possible for us at any time in the course of the detailed negotiations to know exactly what the project will be like. When we discuss with the Russians or Czech or the Americans, even though they are technically very competent to implement those projects in the places we selected, it is impossible for them to lay before us the end-products because there are so many complexities. In the case of the heavy machine building plant the Russians have asked for 12 to 18 months' time before they can give a detailed project report as to how the planning will be, what will be the construction and what will be the lay out. Therefore, I can assure the hon. lady Member and the whole House that as soon as we have received these things we shall bring them before Parliament. So I would request those friends who are interested in it to keep a watchful eye and examine those projects.

What I want to assure all hon. Members is that in the first stage the heavy machine building plant is expected to produce machinery of 45,000 tons annually. In the second stage it will produce machinery up to 80,000 tons and in the final stage it will produce machinery of 1,60,000 tons annually. In the light of the requirements of the heavy machine building plant, the necessary castings and forgivings will be produced in the Czechoslovakian foundry forging plant, which is to fit in with the immediate requirements of the heavy machine building plant. It may also cater its surplus capacity to other requirements in the country, over and above meeting the requirements of the heavy machine building plant. The whole picture of the heavy machine building plant is not today completely ready with us and we only have determined the broad end-products. We have determined what type of machines they should be able to produce. For the details we will have to wait till the Russian experts send us the project reports on the different items.

15 hrs.

Then the question arose regarding machine tools. There was a suggestion from my hon. friend, Shri Morarka, that when the Hindustan Machine Tools is there, why we are going in for Praga Tools as a separate corporation. If I may say so, this is a purely historical necessity. Praga Tools was there for the last 10 to 12 years, established by the Hyderabad Government and we had to take it over because a very important company in the public sector belonging to the State Government was not doing as well as it should have done. My hon. friend, Shri Gopala Reddi knows about it. Shri Sanjiva Reddy and before him Shri Ramakrishna Rao went on writing to us. We got the site and the factory examined and we came to the conclusion that if we took a helping hand in the matter, we can bring it up to an economic level.

The House will be pleased to know that we have just taken it over for hardly twelve months have passed and the factory has started showing profits. Its production has gone up twice. Its quality has considerably improved and today we are in a position to make Praga Tools a successful company producing medium type of machine tools. It may not make machine tools which, really speaking, the Hindustan Machine Tools is capable of producing. Therefore it would not be possible to join these two corporations. The company structure of both these is rather quite distinct. One is hundred per cent owned by the Government of India. Praga Tools, even now after our taking the majority of shares, will have a sizeable minority shares in the private

hands. It is going to produce something quite different from the class of machine tools which the HMT is going to cover.

Then I come to the question of the Heavy Electrical Project at Bhopal. There the criticism was right that in spite of the fact that the investment is going to be to the order of Rs 21 crores, the annual production is only Rs 6·2 crores as estimated by us today If the House will kindly examine the investment production ratio of any of the public sector projects, they will see that in these heavy projects, particularly in the basic and heavy industries, the production investment ratio is always rather low, i e, for every rupee invested sometimes one-third of a rupee is the annual production Sometimes it is eight annas in the rupee or 50 *naye Paise* in the rupee When we put in the maximum effort, it comes to 70 or 75% That is the experience in Sindri That is the experience of any steel plant That is the experience of any big public sector project in which these heavy items are required But I can assure the House that this is a matter on which we are paying very considerable attention What we have estimated here is only a single shift production The production of Rs 6 2 crores is more or less on a eight-hour shift basis As soon as the first phase is completed and we find that we have an ample number of trained persons to look after this factory, perhaps we can go into two shifts and automatically for the same investment, almost double or 50 to 75% higher production than what we have envisaged will take place reducing the ratio between investment and the annual turnover This is nothing extra-ordinary, nor this is anything on which we have not paid sufficient attention It is only in the nature of things that the ratio remains rather on a bit low side Here I would like to amplify one point so far as the Bhopal project is concerned and which one or two hon Members did point out. That point is as to why such an important project has not been allowed to go forward as fast as we would desire As I have explained before the House several times, the stringency of resources has stood in our way Once more we are making an attempt before the Planning Commission and the Ministry of Finance and we hope that with the increasing demand for electrification in the country which requires a very sizeable quantity of import of heavy turbines, boilers, turbo-alternators, rectifiers, transformers, generators etc, all these things will be allowed to double up with whatever extra investment is required by the good offices of the Planning Commission I do hope that the support that we are receiving from this House on these heavy machine projects and particularly today's debate will strengthen our hands regarding our request before the Planning Commission to give a much higher allocation for this heavy electrical project which to my mind at one stage had been mutilated beyond recognition because of the stringency of resources We are accelerating the combination of the second and the third phases and are trying to bring it as nearer and as earlier to the first phase of this project as possible

I believe I have dealt with most of the points raised by my hon friends Regarding the plea that every time a public sector project is contemplated we should come before the House, I personally very much welcome all that and we have come before the House more often that not As a matter of fact, in every case we have come so often before the House in one way or the other that all the information that we are in possession of we have tried to lay before the House Therefore, if more interest is sought to be taken by any hon friends or a group of friends or the whole House, we would be prepared to lay before them as many details and as much data as we have got in this respect There is no question of our trying to keep away anything. As the hon Speaker

[Shri Manubhai Shah]

has already remarked, this time because of his instructions in the past we did lay a memorandum. If a more elaborate memorandum is desired at any stage, we should certainly take the opportunity to furnish such a memorandum. Therefore, I hope after the explanation that I have tried to lay before the House, I only plead that as the public sector is a young sector in this country—it is a very vital sector in the country and has no hostility with the private sector—the House, if I may say so, should give much more warm support to go faster and faster in the public sector Any comment—it is welcome here—of a continuous and perhaps of not very favourable nature or of adverse nature does not create a healthy, a happy, warm and cordial climate that is required for the fast growth of the public sector Therefore I would plead with all sections of the House that whenever information is required we would be prepared to lay it before them or supply them but when it comes to their performance, let us judge them not too harshly as compared to another sector in this country

Sardar Iqbal Singh: I want to ask one or two questions I did not ask them when the hon Minister was replying, because perhaps the hon. Minister may feel that I am interrupting him.

We are totally in the dark about the import of cotton We do not know as to how many bales are going to be imported and of what staple length.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He has already replied to that.

Shri Manubhai Shah: All are notified in the Gazette from time to time. There is no secret about it. All the export licences, quota releases etc are done through proper notifications in the Gazette.

Sardar Iqbal Singh: How are the prices compared to the internal prices to see that the price of this cotton which we have imported will be in comparison to our internal price?

Shri Manubhai Shah: Every variety has a different price. If a variety is superior it has a high price. It depends on the world market and on the crop in the other country. If the hon. Member wants to know about any particular type of cotton or about all varieties of cotton, I will be very happy to furnish the information to him.

Sardar Iqbal Singh: My second question is.....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He should not ask questions one after the other. If he had any other questions to ask he should have asked them straightaway.

Sardar Iqbal Singh: My important question has not been answered. Our cotton season in India is from November, or from the end of October till the end of June We are importing this cotton during this season, which will have a depressing effect on the peasants' market or the farmers' market. If we import this cotton in the month of June—we may import even up to November—then it will have its effect not on the peasants, but, as cotton would already have been gained or would be with the ginning factory owners and the mill owners, the effect will be on the all-India Cotton Association or whatever it is. Therefore my first objection was that we were importing this cotton in those months when our market in India was on.

Shri Manubhai Shah: All these cottons are imported throughout the year. Policies are announced and quotas are announced from time to time and if I may submit for the information of the hon. Member, there is very little connection between the prices of imported cotton which are of different varieties and the forward and spot market prices of the available Indian cotton.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I will now put cut motions No. 3, 18 and 19 to the Vote of the House. Cut motions Nos 16 and 17 are out of order.

The cut motions were put and negatived

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Ministry of Steel, Mmes and Fuel. Cut motions Nos. 6 and 7.

The cut motions were put and negatived

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs 4,43,50,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1959, in respect of Demand No 106 (Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry)"

The motion was adopted

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs 5 00,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1959, in respect of Demand No 128 (Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Steel, Mines and Fuel)"

The motion was adopted

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Now, we take up Home Affairs—Delhi

Shri S. M. Banerjee: May I submit that all the demands can now be taken and concluded together? Otherwise, I do not think we shall have time.

Mr Deputy-Speaker: That is all right. I have no objection All the other Demands. There are no cut motions.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: There are cut motions on Labour, Nos 14 and 15.

Mr Deputy-Speaker: Nos. 12 and 13: they are out of order; Nos. 14 and 15 are also out of order. Nos. 12, 13, 14 and 15 are out of order. We can discuss the Demands all right All would be taken together.

Shri Jaipal Singh: If you do not take every Ministry separately, the question of reply would be a kichdi

Mr Deputy-Speaker: One after another, they will reply

Shri Jaipal Singh: They could do that. We will get confused towards the end

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The difficulty is, some Members would be speaking more than once We have not got as much time The hon Members may be very brief as the original time alloted was up to 3-30

Shri S. M Banerjee: More than three hours

Shri Narayanankutty Menon: One hour more, Sir

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I shall be very brief I shall speak on Demand No 9, Defence Ministry, Demand No 72—Labour and Ministry of Finance

With regard to Demand No 9, my submission is that the Defence Ministry is losing quite a heavy sum in the hands of the contractors. I should only suggest that while giving contracts to all these contractors, proper vigilance and supervision should be there I will now pass on to the next Demand, Labour.

I am extremely happy to know that the pavilion started by the Labour Ministry in the India 1958 Exhibition is quite attractive I feel that if more money is given to enthuse the people in general and the workers in particular about the achievements of the Labour Ministry, it is good. What do we find in that particular Exhibition? Unless it is a

[Shri S M. Banerjee]

mobile exhibition which goes round the country, those workers whom we want to educate, whom we want to enthuse cannot take any lesson from these exhibits

15 15 hrs.

[SHRI BARMAN *in the Chair*]

My attention has been drawn to a speech of the hon Deputy Minister of Labour I am all for having a good exhibition But, this Deputy Labour Minister sometimes becomes a mobile exhibit

An Hon. Member Himself?

Shri S M Banerjee While he moves in the country, he vomits seeds of disruption and disaffection amongst workers Our sole aim in the country is to enthuse the workers belonging to all classes belonging to all the Central Trade Union Congresses under one flag, at least to forget a common unity and united platform

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): Which flag?

Shri S M Banerjee: I will come to that

Shri Tangamani. Not your flag

Shri S M Banerjee: I was rudely shocked to see this He went to address a meeting in Indore I do not mind his attacks on the Communist party of India I wish only to remind the hon Minister that Communist hunting in any country has led to suicide and insanity I do not want that my hon friend should become a victim of either of these

An Hon. Member. He can't help

Shri S. M Banerjee He mentioned here in this Exhibition we have shown the achievements of the Labour Ministry, here in the Exhibition we have shown production targets and the potentialities of the Indian workers, here in the Exhibition we have shown how many Wage Boards the Labour Ministry has appointed, here in the Exhibition we have also shown the various achievements and unanimous decisions arrived at in the various Indian Labour Conferences, both in Delhi and Naini Tal and other places In Naini Tal, I remember, the hon Labour Minister, my respected friend Shri Nanda, brought all the leaders of Central Trade Union Congresses and he wanted that some minimum understanding may be achieved to follow a code of conduct, a code of discipline for the success of the Second Five Year Plan. Here, my hon friend in the form of a mobile exhibit goes to Indore and he says thus I am not reading those passages which deal with the Communist party because he is giving undue prominence to the Communist party and that is going to their credit It is said

> 'Comparing the wage structure of textile workers in the communist-ruled State of Kerala with other States, he said the State-managed textile mills in Kerala paid considerably less wages to the workers than the mills in Indore and elsewhere"

The hon Deputy Minister knows it very well that a Wage Board has been set up in the country and that Wage Board will also cover the textile workers of the State of Kerala The Kerala Government has never proclaimed—by proclaimed I mean informed the Deputy Minister of Labour—that they are paying the highest wages They have never said so On the other hand, the Deputy Minister goes there Here, we are having all sorts of propaganda through the exhibits in the 1958 Exhibition about the various States' achievements, the labour problems confronting the various States and how the Centre is trying to help the States to solve these problems. Here he goes and explains to the textile

workers that here is a Communist Government in the Kerala State and they are paying the lowest wages. The Minister had not the courage to go to Kanpur where 5,000 workers are facing starvation and they have not been paid lay off allowances or wages for the last one year. He has no courage to go to these mill-owners or ask Babu Sampurnanand why he has not done it. He goes to Indore to criticise the Kerala Government. It is a wonderful thing. I feel that all these exhibitions, the amounts which we are spending on the exhibitions will be useless if this mobile exhibit moves on vomitting like this hatred and disaffection amongst the workers I feel that it is not correct. I would request my hon friend, the Deputy Minister to follow at least his own Minister, the Labour Minister who is trying his best to follow a code of conduct How can we blame the employers for breach of the code of request my hon. friend, the Deputy Labour Minister, when he goes to Indore, he becomes the Deputy Minister of the Indian National Trade Union Congress and when he goes to some other place, he becomes the Deputy Minister of Labour I do not know whether he is Deputy Labour Minister or Deputy Minister of the Indian National Trade Union Congress. It should be clarified once for all I do not want to waste much time over this small problem I only wish that this sort of mobile exhibit must come to an end

My second point is about the loan, Rs. 15 crores

Dr. Melkote (Raichur): May I request my hon. friend to let me know as a matter of fact whether wages in Kerala are lower than in other places or not?

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Let us discuss the wage problem. I am ready to discuss everything: from mill to mill, from place to place, from person to person; I am ready to discuss even the wages of the Ministers here and in Kerala. I am ready to discuss. I am ready to discuss everything.

Demand No. 117 is for Rs. 15 crores for assistance to the States. I belong to the State of U.P. May I request the hon. Minister of Finance to let know the State-wise break-up of this Rs. 15 crores. Bundelkhand in U.P is the most under-developed and backward of the districts. There was going to be the Mata Tila power project there, but the work on the project has been completely stopped because of lack of co-operation and lack of funds from the Centre. I had occasion to see that particular place, and I had also occasion to hear the hon. Minister of U.P. He made no secret of it, and he said unless we are helped by the Centre, this project will lie like this and there will not be any successful contruction of this particular project. Taking into account the backwardness of that particular area and the need for development of that area, I feel that some money should be given to the State Government of U P., so that that project may be successfully implemented.

Then, I will also draw the attention of the hon. Minister to the eastern districts of U P It has been said in this House that the low purchasing capacity of the people of the eastern districts of U P is a big factor before the country, and that the Centre and the State are both sincerely trying their best to see that the purchasing capacity of these people is increased. My submission is that the only way of rapidly industrialising the eastern districts of U P. lies in the success of the Rihand dam. I want to know what has happened to that whether the foreign exchange difficulties have been solved.

An Hon. Member: It has been included in the core of the Plan.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: It has been included. Previously it was outside the core, then it came near the core and now it has been included within the core, but I want to know what has happened to that.

[Shri S. M. Banerjee]

The third one is the Jumna hydel scheme at Dehra Dun. Its first stage is out of order, then for the second stage we have no money, work has not even started there.

I want to know from the hon. Minister what is being allotted to U.P for these three projects and also for irrigation and minor irrigation schemes out of this Rs 15 crores I do not say that U P should have a lion's share, but I must plead the cause of the three projects that I have mentioned Because of the underdeveloped character of the Bundelkhand area and because of the low purchasing capacity of the eastern districts of U P, the Mata Tila scheme and the Rihand dam must be completed I once again request the House through you to consider these three points

What I said about the hon Deputy Labour Minister is very important, because we are demanding a sort of national unity among the workers for the success of the Second Plan I remember the hon Prime Minister said here that the success of the Second Plan does not depend so much on the availability of resources as on the goodwill of the people The working class today wants to come under one flag The hon Deputy Minister asked me which flag? We have got all respect for the national flag Nationalism is not the monopoly of the hon Deputy Labour Minister Every one here, may be on this side or that side, has sacrificed something for the country, and today he asks: which flag? The red flag has become a red rag to the bull, to him

Mr. Chairman: You are repeating it

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I am telling you that was the most irrelevant question asked, and I have to reply, otherwise he will say I have conceded

Shri C. K. Nair (Outer Delhi). You present a second flag, and want all to be under one flag What does it mean? There is no need for your mentioning one flag, may be a foreign flag

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I said one flag, I never said a political flag, I said the flag of the trade union congress. For many years at Naini Tal and Delhi all the central trade union congresses, the INTUC, the AITUC, the Hind Mazdoor Sabha and the UTUC, have unanimously decided about wages, unanimously lent their support to the Second Five Year Plan, and it is known to the hon Deputy Minister, and here he says that some are opposed to government policies Who is more for the success of the Second Five Year Plan than this side of the House?

Shri Abid Ali: Question.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: We are supporting the Second Plan

Shri M. K. Ghosh (Jamshedpur): Was the Naini Tal convention followed in the field?

Shri S M. Banerjee: As for this code of conduct, let there be an open enquiry and it will be found that the INTUC stooges have openly flouted this and nothing else Let there be open voting and I tell you that we shall defeat you hollow in every field. whether textile, sugar or anything else That is my submission, and I stand by it

Mr. Chairman: The Speaker allowed three hours but after all it will be extended to four hours I think from all sides of the House one or two Members more should be given opportunity, and the hon Minister also should be left some time to reply

Shri Prabhat Kar (Hooghly): How long are we going to extend? It was said up to 4·35

Mr. Chairman: I think earlier than that

Shri Prabhat Kar: If it is extended one hour, it will be 4·35 So, for

another 25 minutes I think we can continue, that is up to 5

Shri Vajpayee (Balrampur) Yes, Sir, for the whole day

Mr. Chairman: Anyhow, Members should be as brief as possible

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): First of all, I want to discuss demand No 9 Of course, in the total budget of the Defence Ministry this supplementary demand has very little significance It is a matter of only Rs 2 lakhs, but I am not interested in the money value of this demand so much as in the nature of this demand

Here are 16 cases of defaulting contractors, of contractors who are fond of litigation, also, these are the cases of bad drafting of agreements, these are also cases which show that the Government had always the worse of it whenever they went to arbitration or to a court or a tribunal

I cannot understand why these contractors should be chosen who do not fulfil the demands which are expected of them I also do not understand why these contractors should be chosen who are always out to harass the Ministry in a court of law or in an arbitration case or something like that I also do not understand why it is that this Ministry is so contractor-ridden I think the policy of the Government is that we should do away with these contractors, and we should have in their place labour co-operatives or things of that kind I find that this Ministry is specialising in contractors, especially in those contractors who are not up to the mark who do not know how to fulfil their contracts, and who on top of it go to a court of law when there is a chance

Moreover I want to ask the hon Minister whether these contracts are not seen by some lawyer, whether they are drafted very imperfectly or very inadequately because every time these contracts go before a tribunal the Government has to suffer? So, I say this thing has got to be looked into, and the Ministry of Defence has to change its policy *vis-a-vis* the contractors because so far as I know and from what I have learnt on the floor of the House, these contractors have not brought a good name to any Ministry or anybody so far Therefore, I would like that this policy of the Defence Ministry should be clarified, and changed entirely We must get away from these contractors and have some other agency in their place to execute the work

Then I come to demand No 31—opium I am very sorry to find that whereas we have scarcity of crops in many fields we are going to have a bumper crop in opium It is a very serious state of affairs as the Government say that they want Rs 28 lakhs more and are going to make up Rs 43 23 lakhs My feeling is that we are going to do away with this kind of thing I think we have entered into some kind of international agreement and this thing is going to be done away with in course of time I do not know by what target date the production of opium is going to be done away with I am rather worried as to how the Ministry is going to make use of that opium Is it going to be sold to the people of India saying that since we have a bumper crop of opium, therefore our people should consume more opium? Is it that since we have more opium, Government should realise more revenue from it? If Government are intent on the policy of prohibition and they also want to pursue that policy with greater vigour I do not understand why this kind of money should be gotten from the bumper crop that we have My feeling is this that if this opium is needed for medicinal purposes then we should keep it, but if it is needed for purposes of consumption, I would say that we should do away with it we should dump it at the bottom of the ocean or of some river We should not get any money by selling more opium to the people than what we are already doing I think this is a very wrong policy I am ashamed to say

[Shri D. C Sharma]

that we are going to be a party to this kind of thing

Moreover, if the policy of Government is to export opium—perhaps, they are exporting some opium already—I would say that the export of opium also should be stopped, so that we do not try to dope other countries with the unfortunate bumper crop that we have got in this country

Now, I come to the Demand relating to the Labour Ministry I must say that I thought that under this Demand, it was the Labour Ministry that was on the map or it was the Labour Ministry that we were to discuss But, unfortunately, the hon Member who preceded me has been discussing not the Labour Ministry not the pavilion, not the exhibits, not things of that kind, but the Deputy Labour Minister I think this is a very unfortunate state of affairs It is a very unfortunate state of affairs that an hon Member, a responsible Member of Lok Sabha, to whichever party he may belong, should refer to any Minister or to any Deputy Minister, or to the Deputy Labour Minister in those terms

An Hon Member: What is wrong with it?

Shri D C. Sharma: I feel very sorry for whatever has been spoken

Shri V. P. Nayar: Sorry for the Minister?

Shri D. C. Sharma: I know that some of my hon friends do not do things of that kind, but I find that this kind of phraseology which has been used about the Deputy Labour Minister is not very proper and is not very good So, I would submit very respectfully that my hon friend need not call the Deputy Labour Minister a kind of mobile inexhibit, even if his views differ from his

Shri V. P. Nayar: Why should the hon. Member then repeat it?

Shri Punnoose (Ambalapuzha): To emphasise it?

Shri D. C. Sharma: I repeat it because I know that the description that my hon friend has given of the Deputy Labour Minister is absolutely false, and I should say—I do not want to use any hard words—that the motives are questionable when my hon friend calls the Deputy Labour Minister a mobile Deputy Minister or something like that

I would say that the Deputy Labour Minister and the Labour Ministry have done a fine stroke of work, so far as that exhibition is concerned, and I want to compliment the Labour Ministry that they have given such a fine picture of the labour situation, such a fine picture of workers in our country I think anybody who goes to that pavilion will come back impressed with the splendid thing that has been done by the Deputy Labour Minister and the Labour Ministry If I may say so that pavilion belongs to the Labour Ministry, and the Labour Ministry belongs to the whole country, and the whole country belongs to all the political parties, and also to those persons who do not belong to any party Therefore, I should say that that pavilion is not a symbol of INTUC or AITUC, it is not a symbol of any political party, it is not a symbol of any labour party, it is a symbol of India which all of us love, which my hon friends love as much as I love I do not say that my hon friends do not love India, they love India as much as we do

Therefore I would say that the pavilion should be looked at from the proper perspective, and the achievement of the pavilion should not be confused with the differences that my hon friend may have with the Deputy Labour Minister or anybody else.

If my hon friends opposite have a right to propagate their ideas, we also have a right to propagate those ideas, and I believe the Deputy Labour Min-

ister has also a right to propagate his ideas. Therefore, I think that we should not put any ban on the propagation of ideas by any Minister or by any Deputy Minister, just as we do not put any ban on the propagation of ideas by my friends opposite or by anybody else

Therefore, I would submit very respectfully that the effect produced by that pavilion—I say so with a due sense of responsibility—and the exhibits placed in that pavilion, and the total impression given by that pavilion is out of proportion to the moneys spent The money has been very well spent, and the Labour Ministry should be congratulated on it

I also believe that if the Labour Minister had been giving an idea of wage boards and other things, it is not a question of this State or that State Those wage boards belong to the whole of India, they belong to all of us Therefore, I think that the partisan point of view the party point of view, and the parochial point of view in these matters should be done away with, and we should try to do everything we can to give our people an idea of the unity of India of the unity of workers of the unity of their motives, and of the unity of their aims and of the unity of their ideals That is what we should do

One of my hon friends asked how much out of the sum of Rs 15 crores earmarked for loans and advances by the Centre was going to be given to his State I think that was a very pertinent question I would also ask the hon Minister how much he is going to give to my State I think since everybody will be interested in that, it is better that we have a break-up of the figure State-wise My hon friend who spoke before me referred to some of the projects in his State which needed help I agree with him Those projects need encouragement and support and assistance and so on But I also find, when I go to my State, that the Finance Ministry here is dealing in a very niggardly way with my State, which, you know, is the State of the Punjab, a refugee State, a State which is inhabited by so many millions of refugees a State which has had to face a great deal of trials and tribulations in building itself up after the Partition I find that the Finance Ministry is not giving my State as much aid as it deserves, taking into account the fact that that State is partly refugee and partly non-refugee

An Hon Member. The Bhakra-Nangal project is there

Shri D C. Sharma. I know they are spending money on Bhakra-Nangal But Bhakra-Nangal does not belong to the Punjab only Bhakra-Nangal belongs to the whole of India It is true that Bhakra-Nangal is going to be there But I am talking about those problems, those plans those projects which are going to be of a provincial nature

If Government here give money for Chandigarh, again, that is an all-India thing If they give money for Bhakra-Nangal, it is an all-India thing So, I want that the Finance Ministry should deal with my State, the Punjab State the unfortunate Punjab State, in a more generous way, and I would like to know from the hon Minister how much money out of this sum of Rs 15 crores he is going to dole out to the Punjab State I hope that all the States will figure in it, and I hope it is not going to happen that only a few States are going to benefit by it and other States are not going to get anything

Shri Punnoose. Sir, I join issue with my friend, Shri D C Sharma and the observations he made about the Demands for the Defence Services—Demand No 9 Looking into the report that is given you will find that instances of ten or fifteen contracts are given where Government have had to pay money to the contractors due to some fault in the contract or to some other lacuna in the agreement

[Shri Punnoose]

Going into the details of many of these you will find that the extension of time was given to these contractors to fulfil their contracts. It refers to a variety of things and ranges from handling of stores to the supply of potatoes, wooden barrels, teak planks, etc. In every case the Ministry has given extension after extension to the contractors and at last had to pay through the nose substantial amounts What has happened to those agreements? How is that contractors are able to bargain from positions of strength with the departments? One would like to know. Somebody should be responsible for public money. What has happened to these officers who have entered into these contracts? In certain cases arbitration has been resorted to; in certain cases umpires have been appointed and in some other cases, they have gone to the courts. In all these cases, judgments have been against the Ministry and in favour of the contractors. But what about the officers who have entered into these contracts and who had been responsible for them? The House would like to know as to what steps had been taken with regard to these things or contracts which have gone against the interests of the State

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava (Hissar): May I know if the hon. Member knows how many contracts were there in which the Government won the suits. If matters went to arbitration only those cases have been given in which the Government had lost. The cases which the Government had won are not before us. We cannot say that these fifteen contracts are out of 100 or 500

Shri Punnoose: I do not understand why one contract should be lost by the Government. It is not a private party. Government has all its machinery, its lawyers and legal advice and it should be able to enter into foolproof agreements. I do not say that these were all the agreements that were entered into by the Ministry. They might have entered into some hundreds of agreements . . .

The Minister of Revenue and Civil Expenditure (Dr. B. Gopala Reddi): Thousands perhaps.

Shri Punnoose: Agreed. There is no question about that. I cannot understand how in one agreement the Government could be found to be at fault. With regard to the public funds we should take up the attitude that somebody has to pay for it.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: Officers may not have been responsible for this When a suit goes for arbitration, the equities of the entire matter are gone into and if the umpire or the arbitrator finds the Government is to blame, a decree is passed against the Government. If it is found that the contractor is to blame, the Government gets a decree and those decrees are not before us We cannot, therefore, say that these suits were lost because of the fault of the officers

The Deputy Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Anil K Chanda): His point, I believe, is that Government should never lose a suit or case

Shri Punnoose: My point is this These cases have to be studied in detail You will remember that time and again, the Public Accounts Committee and the Estimates Committee have passed strictures about several contracts and have advised the Government on several cases to be more careful. Have those observations been heeded to or has there been any indifference on the part of the officers? That is a point to be studied in detail. No hon. Member will be in a position to say as to what the details of these

cases are. I believe the Government has to supply the House with the details of these cases, especially when they involve substantial amounts.

I believe very recently the Prime Minister himself has said somewhere that the policy is to discourage work on a contractual basis I do not know in how many of these cases the department could do the work Anyway, these cases should be an eye-opener and the Government should consider whether it is not worthwhile to have more and more of work done directly by the department

I would conclude with a word about Demands of the Labour Ministry I think my hon friend, Shri D C Sharma misunderstood my friend Shri Banerjee I am sure he did not want to cast any personal reflections on the Deputy Labour Minister What happened is this The Deputy Minister made a speech in Indore My friend Shri Sharma was advising moderation on the part of a Member here Very good He being an elderly man we should accept his advice But when the Deputy Minister went to Indore he completely forgot that he was a Deputy Minister and got the spirit of INTUC, whether genuine or false, I do not know He was there speaking as a Party-man and making remarks and adverse observations about a State Government Whether that Government is run by a red or a white party, it does not matter I believe it was the height of impropriety His enthusiasm should not have been taken to that point of indiscretion He has said that in Kerala in the textile industry, Government-owned textile industry, the worker gets a much lower wage I would like him to take a lesson from his senior Minister of Labour While in Kerala he was asked by the Press reporters to criticise the Kerala Government. He very rightly said "How can I criticise a State Government? It is part of my own Government" It is the height of propriety which is conspicuously absent in my friend, the Deputy Labour Minister I am sure he will take the lesson from his senior

Coming to the other aspect, one friend has asked is it really lower there than in the rest of India? That question was asked I will answer that The position is that there was a private owned textile industry in one part of Kerala—Trichur It was actually closed down and so the previous Congress Government had to take it over As a result of big agitations by all sections of labour, they had to take over that and now the present Government had to hold the baby After this Government had taken it over, the wages have been increased twice and as the industry prospers the position becomes better and the wages also will increase Many hon Members of this House are not likely to know these facts but the Deputy Minister knows it when he was making that remark in that big rally attended by how many hundreds of people I do not know

Shri C K. Nair (Outer Delhi) You could have given that information very well now

Shri Punnoose I quite appreciate it I can give my hon friend Shri Nair this information but nobody will expect me to give that information to the Deputy Minister He was in full possession of the information I do not want to say he wanted to mislead But he was misled in his enthusiasm I wish that occasions may not arise in this House for us to make references with regard to Ministers and Deputy Ministers like this

Mr. Chairman: There are four Ministers to reply The hon Members will be brief

Shri V. P. Nayar: The Deputy Labour Minister too is not here

Mr. Chairman: The other Ministers are here

Shri V. P. Nayar: These are matters about labour about which the other Ministers know nothing

श्री जाधव चेयरमैन साहब, मुझे डिमाड नम्बर ५६ और डिमाड नम्बर ११७ पर कुछ कहना है । डिमाड नम्बर ५६ दिल्ली के बारे में है । और यह करीब १ करोड ६५ लाख की माग है । दिल्ली मे टरमिनल टैक्स जारी किया गया है । यह क्यो जारी किया गया है यह हमें देखना पड़ेगा । दिल्ली मे मकानो की बहुत किल्लत है और यहा पर स्लम बढ रहे हैं । इसके लिए जो रकम प्लान मे रखी गयी थी वह बहुत कम है और मकानो की किल्लत को और स्लम्स को दूर करना है इस वास्ते यह टरमिनल टैक्स जारी किये गये है ।

दिल्ली हमारे देश की राजधानी है और यहा पर मकानो की किल्लत होना और स्लम्स होना हमारे लिए अच्छी बात नही है । स्लम्स को हटाने के लिए करीब २० करोड रुपया रखा गया था लेकिन दिल्ली का शहर उसमे शामिल नही किया गया था ।

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): May I point out to the hon Member that the general question of terminal tax cannot be discussed during the discussion of supplementary demands? The taxes were already there All that is now proposed is to hand over a certain amount of money to the Delhi Municipal Corporation Therefore, it would not, I believe, be proper for him to speak about the terminal tax and bring in the question of slums

Mr Chairman: That is the true position In the discussion about the supplementary grants, we have to confine ourselves to the extra amount or the new amount that is being sought to be provided for As the hon Minister said, this amount is part of the taxes that have already been agreed to

Shri Datar: It has already been discussed The amount has to be given to the Municipal Corporation.

Shri Jadhav: It must be better utilised then

Mr. Chairman: In brief he can mention the points, but the general policy is not to be discussed here

श्री जाधव उसका जो इस्तेमाल होगा वह तो हमे देखना पडेगा । तो मै यह अर्ज करता हू कि दिल्ली में हमें जो काम करना होगा उसके लिए गवर्नमेंट न

Shri Datar: Neither is the Delhi Administration under consideration here So far as the supplementary demands are concerned, may I humbly point out that the amounts are to be given over to the Corporation and a small amount is to be given to certain other local authorities? Beyond that nothing is being done In fact, we are giving larger amounts to the Corporation An *ad hoc* grant of Rs 50 lakhs is being given now Therefore, the general questions which are remotely connected with this have nothing to do with this now

Shri Panigrahi (Puri) He is entitled to submit those points

Shri Datar: They cannot be submitted It is not a new service Let the hon Member understand that there is no new service at all We cannot have a general discussion here

श्री जाधव यह जो डिमांड चल रहा है उसको काहे के लिए काम मे लाया जायेगा यह तो सवाल हमारे सामने है ही । तो मै यह कहना चाहता हू कि गवर्नमेंट को भी और कारपोरेशन को भी इस बारे मे सोचना पडेगा । गवर्नमेंट ने इस दिशा में जिस तरह से कदम उठाया है वह काफी नही है । गवर्नमेंट के पास और कारपोरेशन के पास इन स्लम्स के पूरे फिगर नही है । अभी अभी एक सरवे

किया गया है । पेपर में छापा हुआ है कि दिल्ली में करीब ३० हजार हटमेंट्स हैं लेकिन गवर्नमेंट की एक रिपोर्ट कहती है कि दिल्ली और अहमदाबाद में करीब करीब २० फीसदी लोग स्लम्स में रहते हैं । तो इसके लिए हमें कदम उठाना पड़ेगा ।

दूसरी बात यह है कि दिल्ली में सफाई की तरफ भी हमें ध्यान देना पड़ेगा । अगर हम दिल्ली की सफाई की तरफ और लेपर्स की तरफ ध्यान नहीं देंगे तो यह राजधानी के लिए और कारपोरेशन के लिए बहुत शर्म की बात होगी । इस तरफ कई तरफ से इशारा किया गया लेकिन गवर्नमेंट का ध्यान इस तरफ नहीं है ।

मकानों की तरफ भी गवर्नमेंट ने कदम उठाया है लेकिन गये पांच साल में जिस तरीके से लोन दिये हैं उनसे इतने मकान नहीं बन पाये हैं जितने कि बनने चाहिए । गवर्नमेंट के पास इंटेरिम प्लान है । गवर्नमेंट इस तरफ कदम उठा रही है लेकिन इस सवाल को गवर्नमेंट का जिस नजरिये से देखना चाहिये उससे नहीं देख रही है यह कहने में मुझे दुःख होता है।

दूसरे मुझे डिमांड नम्बर ११७ के बारे में कहना है । डेवेलेपमेंट के बारे में जो काम हुआ है उसके बारे में मैं कहना चाहता हूं । हमारे प्राइम मिनिस्टर ने जो हमारे प्लान के बारे में इशारा किया है वह इशारा मैं गवर्नमेंट के सामने रखना चाहता हूं । उन्होंने कहा है

"The Prime Minister, in his speech in the National Development Council meeting, remarked, among other things, that the Five Year Plan is a people's Plan, and in its implementation a feeling should be generated among the people so that each man, woman and child in India becomes as it were a partner in India Limited jointly."

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Member is again going to the general question.

Shri Jadhav: It is a very important point.

Mr. Chairman: But there is no time. That is my difficulty This is an additional disbursement of loan to the State Governments. The amount to be borne by the Government is Rs. 15 crores There may be so many schemes for which each State may be responsible and for which the Central Government has to furnish some money by way of loans and advances After all, we know that the funds are limited here, in the Centre.

श्री जाधव जहां तक उनवान हासिल करने का सवाल है वह हासिल नहीं किया जा रहा है ।

Mr Chairman: But the general question or policy is not to be discussed here That is the point I think I should call Shri Bhakt Darshan He could speak for a few minutes.

Shri P. K. Deo (Angal): I also want to speak.

Mr. Chairman: Four Ministers will have to reply The reply has to start at 4-20 P M

श्री भक्त दर्शन (गढवाल) . सभापति महोदय, मैं डिमांड नम्बर ६ के सम्बन्ध में कुछ निवेदन करना चाहता हूं, जिसके सम्बन्ध में मेरे मित्र श्री बनर्जी ने और दूसरे मित्रों ने पहले भी कहा है ।

पहली बात इस सम्बन्ध में मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि हमारे यहां जो शताब्दियों से ठेकेदारों को काम देने की प्रथा चली आ रही है उस पर विचार किया जाना चाहिए । अम्बाला में लगभग एक करोड़ रुपये की लागत से फौज के जवानों के सहयोग से मकान बनाये गये हैं । अगर इसी चीज को देख लें और

[श्री भक्त दर्शन]

अधिक मात्रा में फैलाया जाये तो इससे बहुत लाभ हो सकता है और बहुत सा भ्रष्टाचार और रुपये का अपव्यय जो होता है वह बच सकता है ।

दूसरी बात मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि ठेके देने के बजाये मजदूरों की सहकारी समितियां बनायी जायें और उनको निर्माण-कार्य के ठेके दिये जायें । इससे भी बहुत फायदा गवर्नमेंट को और मजदूरों को हो सकता है ।

इसके बाद जो १५–१६ ठेकों का विवरण दिया गया है उसके सम्बन्ध में मुझे यह कहना है, जैसा कि मैं ने पिछली दफा भी निवेदन किया था, कि पता नहीं हमारे मंत्रालय में फाइलें इतनी सुस्ती से क्यों चलती हैं कि एक मेज से दूसरी मेज पर पहुंचने में उनको वर्षों लग जाते हैं। इस सम्बन्ध में मैं इस डिमाग के डी० (३) का एक उदाहरण देना चाहता हूं । एक होटल का लीज एक फर्म को १ दिसम्बर, १९४६ को दिया गया। वह काट्रेक्ट ३० जून १९४८ को समाप्त हो गया । उसके बाद सन् १९५० में उस फर्म ने गवर्नमेंट पर दावा किया और अब सन् १९५८ में सोचा जा रहा है कि इस मामले में समझौता कर लिया जाये। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि इसके पहले यह समझौता क्यों नहीं किया गया ? खैर "देर आयद दुरुस्त आयद ।" आखिरकार हमारे मंत्रालय को यह खयाल हो आया कि समझौता कर लिया जाये । मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि ऐसे मामलों को इतने वर्षों तक क्यों पड़े रहने दिया जाता है ।

जसा कि मैं ने पहले निवेदन किया, ठेकेदारी प्रथा को जहां तक जल्दी हो सके समाप्त कर दिया जाये । लेकिन जब तक ठेकेदार मौजूद हैं तब तक क्यों न समय पर उनके बिलों की अदायगी की जाय ? अगर आपने एक सिद्धान्त को माना है तो क्यों नहीं आप उस पर पूरे तौर पर अमल करते हैं ? क्यों आप दस दस साल तक उनके बिलों को लटकाये रखते हैं ? इसका कोई अर्थ मालूम नहीं देता है ।

आगे चल कर सी (२) में बताया गया है कि आलू की सप्लाई के बारे में एक कांट्रेक्ट दिया गया था और रेट फिक्स करने के लिए एक अधिकरण, एक ट्रिब्यनल नियुक्त किया गया था । लेकिन, उस ट्रिब्यूनल की सिफारिशों को न मान कर के अधिक रेट पर कहीं और से उसकी खरीद की गयी । इसका नतीजा यह हुआ कि वह पार्टी अदालत में गई और वहां पर गवर्नमेंट के खिलाफ फैसला हुआ । अब गवर्नमेंट सोच रही है कि अपील में जाना चाहिए । मैं अनुरोध करना चाहता हूं कि और रुपया बरबाद न किया जाए और अपील में न जाया जाए । सिद्धान्ततः यह बड़ी खराब बात है कि आप स्वयं ट्रिब्यूनल की नियुक्ति करें और उसके बाद उसके निर्णय को न मानें और जब कोर्ट में भी आपके विरुद्ध फैसला हो जाए तो उसके बाद फिर अपील की सोचें—यह किसी भी हालत में उचित नहीं जान पडता है । मैं चाहता हूं कि इस पर भी पुनः विचार किया जाना आवश्यक है ।

16 hrs.

अब मैं डिमाड नम्बर ७२ के बारे में कुछ कहना चाहता हूं । जब बनर्जी साहब भाषण कर रहे थे उस समय कुछ गर्मा-गर्मी वाली बातें इस सम्बन्ध में कह दी गई हैं । मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि जब माननीय जाधव जी भाषण कर रहे थे और वह एक ऐसे मुद्दे पर बोल रहे थे जो कि उस डिमांड के अन्दर नहीं आता था तब आपने उन्हें टोक दिया था ; लेकिन जब श्री बनर्जी बोल रहे

वे, तब चाहे वह तथ्य की बात हो चाहे कोई और, जब वह एक तरह से उसकी सीमाओं के अन्दर नहीं आती थी तो आपको, सभापति महोदय, यह व्यवस्था देनी चाहिये थी कि कोई भी सीमा के बाहर न जाये और देखना चाहिये था कि कोई भी सीमाओं का उल्लंघन न करे। तथ्य यह है कि जो भी शब्द कहे गये हैं, मैं उन्हें बड़ा दुर्भाग्यपूर्ण समझता हूं। एक ओर तो बनर्जी साहब की ओर से यह कहा जाता है कि हम आयोजना को सफल देखना चाहते है, उसके लिए अपना सहयोग प्रदान करना चाहते है और दूसरी ओर अगर हमारे माननीय उप-श्रम मंत्री ने किसी एक शब्द का प्रयोग कर दिया, और हो सकता है कि वह स्लिप हो या उसमें वह सच्चाई से विश्वास करते हों, तो उस पर इतनी आपत्ति नही उठानी चाहिये थी। मै उनकी वकालत नही करना चाहता, लेकिन मै अपने मित्र बनर्जी साहब से तथा दूसरे मित्रो से कहना चाहता हूं कि उत्तेजित होने की कोई आवश्यकता नही है। हमें केवल भाषण ही नही देने है, हमें केवल अपना शाब्दिक सहयोग ही प्रदान नही करना है या शाब्दिक सहानुभूति ही प्रकट नही करनी है, बल्कि रचनात्मक रूप से सहयोग देना हमारा कर्त्तव्य है। इसी से ज्यादा लाभ की आशा की जा सकती है।

इस डिमाण्ड के अन्तर्गत १ लाख ५० हजार रुपये की लागत से एक पैविलियन का निर्माण किया जा रहा है। इस सम्बन्ध में मै केवल दो-एक बातें ही कहना चाहता हूं। एक तो यह है कि क्या हमने इस पर विचार किया है कि कोई ऐसी भी व्यवस्था होनी चाहिये कि जो पेविलियन बन रहे हैं वे केवल सन् १९५८ की प्रदर्शनी के लिए ही न हों, बल्कि प्रतिवर्ष जो प्रदर्शनियां आयोजित करने का विचार है, उनमें भी इनसे काम चल सके। अगर आगे भी इनसे काम चल सकता है तब तो मैं समझता हूं कि सारा सदन इससे सहमत होगा कि इस रुपये को खर्च कर दिया जाना चाहिये और इसमें कोई आपत्ति की बात नहीं होनी चाहिये।

दूसरी बात यह है कि मुझे भी प्रदर्शनी में दो एक बार जाने का मौका मिला है। वहां मुझे यह देखकर बड़ा आश्चर्य हुआ कि जहां भी मैं ने देखा, चाहे वे प्रवेश-द्वार हों, चाहे और जगहें, अंग्रेजी के बोर्ड ही देखने को मिले। मैं माननीय श्रम मंत्री जी से तथा गृह मंत्री जी से तथा उनके द्वारा उद्योग और व्यापार मंत्री जी से, जो कि इस समय यहा नही है, अनुरोध करना चाहता हूं कि कम से कम अब तो वह स्टेज आ गई है कि जब हमको द्विभाषी होना पडेगा, इतने में तो समझौता करना ही होगा, और इसमें प्रत्येक समझदार व्यक्ति सहमत भी होगा कि जहा पर कोई बोर्ड लटकाये जायें, वहा पर हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी समान रूप से चले। मेरी सम्मति से हर जगह पर हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी समान रूप से चलनी चाहिये। प्रवेश-द्वारों पर तथा दूसरे रास्तों पर जितने भी साइन बोर्ड लगाये जायें हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी दोनों में लगाये जाने चाहियें। मै समझता हूं कि हमारा श्रम तथा नियोजन मंत्रालय इस सम्बन्ध में दूसरों के लिए आदर्श स्थापित करेगा। मुझे प्रसन्नता हुई कि हमारे रक्षा मंत्रालय का जो पैविलियन था उसमें हिन्दी का काफी प्रयोग किया गया है और जो कठिन शब्द है उनको इंगलिश में भी लिखा गया है और हिन्दी में भी उनका प्रयोग किया गया है। मैं आशा करता हूं आगे से सभी पैविलियनों पर हिन्दी का भी प्रयोग किया जायेगा।

[श्री भक्त दर्शन]

तीसरी बात मुझे डिमांड नम्बर ११७ के बारे में कहनी है । यह डिमांड १७ करोड़ ५० लाख रुपये की है, १५ करोड की नहीं है । इसमें २ करोड ५० लाख रुपये, जोकि पहले से ही बचत के रूप में है, उनकी पूर्ति होगी । अत १५ करोड की अब माग की जा रही है । यह रुपया राज्यो को सहायता के रूप मे या उधार दिया जायेगा । किस आधार पर यह रुपया दिया जाएगा, यह मै जानना चाहता हूं और मै प्रार्थना करता हू कि माननीय वित्त मत्री महोदय इस पर प्रकाश डालने की कृपा करें । जब भी यहां पर पच वर्षीय योजना के सिलसिले मे वाद-विवाद होता है या किसी और विषय पर विचार होता है ता हमेशा ही कहा जाता है कि जो पिछडे हुये इलाके हैं, उनको आगे बढाने का प्रयत्न किया जा रहा है । लेकिन हम देखते है कि गवर्नमेंट की इच्छा के बावजूद भी जो पिछडे हुये इलाके हैं वे और पिछडते जा रहे है और आगे बढे हुये इलाके हैं वे और भी आगे बढते चले जा रहे ह ।

उत्तर प्रदेश के बार मे मेरे मित्र श्री बनर्जी साहब ने कहा है । उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार की तरफ से बडी-बडी इडस्ट्रीज की स्थापना के लिए कोशिश की जाती रही है, लेकिन देखा जाता है कि इनका वहा स्थापित न करके कभी दुर्गापुर मे, कभी राची मे और कभी भोपाल मे पहुचा दिया जाता है । विशेषज्ञो की राय यह .

एक माननीय सदस्य : हिन्दुस्तान में तो ये हैं ।

श्री भक्त दर्शन : हिन्दुस्तान मे तो है—इससे कोई इन्कार नही करता है ।

खैर मै निवेदन करना चाहता हू कि विशेषज्ञो के सामने हमारे मत्री लोग कुछ नही कर सकते है, उनके सामने वे लाचार हो जाते हैं, फिर चाहे वे विदेशी विशेषज्ञ हों और चाहे स्वदेशी । कोई भी सम्मति वे दे दें हमारे मंत्रियों को मुदाखलत करने का साहस नही होता है । इस वास्ते मै चाहूंगा कि माननीय मत्री महोदय इस विषय पर भी काश डालें ।

हमारे बनर्जी साहब ने यमुना-जल-विद्युत् योजना का जिक्र किया है । इस सम्बन्ध में मै कहना चाहता हू कि उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार ने हाल ही में लगभग तीन करोड रुपये की एक योजना पर्वतीय जिलो के विकास के लिए यहा पर केन्द्रीय सरकार को भेजी है । प्लानिग कमीशन मे जब सवाल किया गया तो उसकी ओर से बताया गया कि कोई प्रोपोजल्स नही आई है । लकिन उत्तर प्रदेश के मुख्य मत्री हाल मे यहा आये थे और मैने उनसे पूछा था और उन्होने मुझे बताया कि २ करोड ६१ लाख रुपये की योजना भेजी गई है और सैद्धान्तिक रूप से उसको मान भी लिया गया है । अत मै चाहता हू कि अगर माननीय मत्री महोदय इस पर भी प्रकाश डाल सके, तो वे डालने की कृपा करें । धन्यवाद ।

Shri P. K. Deo: Mr Chairman, so far as the Defence Ministry is concerned, I feel that there is something wrong somewhere So far as Demand No 9 of the Defence Ministry is concerned, we are completely lost in the woods You will find that for Haldu and Bijasal planks we have to pay Rs 12,000, for Chir sleepers Rs. 22,000, for teak planks Rs 5,000, for Jaman planks Rs 10,000, for wooden barrels Rs 28,000, for Deodar tumber Rs. 5,000, for Sissoo logs Rs 6,000 and Rs 17,000 for Haldu planks They have furnished nearly all the forest species. Though these figures are very small

taking into consideration these together, you will find that there is something wrong somewhere

If we see them collectively, we feel it is high time that the Defence Ministry should be reorganised We have seen various Press reports and the other day we had a discussion on the various contracts for manufacture of trucks, etc So, I sincerely urge upon the House that that Ministry has to be reorganised

I fully associate myself with the sentiments expressed by Shri D C. Sharma that culture of opium should be completely banned We should not try to make our people opium-addicts and it should be the policy of the Government to ban culture of opium altogether

Shri Anil K Chanda: I would like to intervene in regard to what the hon Member just said about the Defence Ministry being in the woods These are really matters with which the Works Housing and Supply Ministry is mostly concerned, because these are basically supply cases

Really speaking, we have not had a very fair deal from the timber merchants It may be due to the fact that the timber position has been rather acute in the country but we have not felt very happy with the contracts we have had with the timber people So, we are now making 75 per cent of our purchases from the State forest departments leaving only 25 per cent for the trade Formerly, the position was just the reverse and we used to secure only 25 per cent from the State forest departments and 75 per cent from the trade

Shri Punnoose: Not only timber contracts; there are potatoes, hays, everything is included

Shri Anil K. Chanda: I am referring to the eight cases with reference to timber Then, Sir, formerly we used to buy all our requirements from Burma from the trade. But under the recent arrangements we are buying hundred per cent from the State Timber Department directly So, we think that in future these difficulties will not be there

Shri Punnoose referred to the cases which we have lost and enquired whether we have looked into the conduct of the officers concerned and whether there is a faulty construction of the documents When there are thousands of cases, if in 8 or 9 cases we fail in arbitration or in the law courts, it is certainly not a case of taking action against the officers concerned In fact, the Law Ministry advised us in every one of these cases that our cases were reasonably strong But the arbitrators gave their award, just saying that such and such amounts are awarded to the contractor Therefore it was not possible for us to contest the cases in a court of law But we have now changed the arbitration clause in our supply contracts

With regard to Shri Bhakt Darshan's statement about the Prime Minister's remark about contracts and so on I should explain The Prime Minister had referred to construction work being given to contractors It is quite different from supply contracts Regarding supply, by the very nature of things, it is very difficult for the Government to directly make purchases So we have to call for tenders Sometimes of course the tenderers misbehave and then we come to grief But that perhaps is inevitable

Mr Chairman Has the Home Minister anything to say?

Shri Datar I have nothing to add

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Sardar Majithia) Mr Chairman, I am grateful to you for giving me two minutes I would like to remove the misconceptions in the minds of my friends who have referred to these cases My hon colleague has already replied to 8 or 9 cases Actually there are 16, out of which 8 or 9 relate to supply and the rest to other than supply

[Sardar Majithia]

I would like to say at the outset that the total amount of money spent on buildings etc. yearly is to the tune of Rs. 13 crores to 14 crores. If out of that amount spent, which involves not 1, 2 or 10 but hundreds or thousands of contractors, if we find that a bare handful of 16 are at fault, it certainly does not show that the matter is in the wood. As a matter of fact, I think it is giving a good account.

Coming to some of the cases individually, I would like only to refer to 2 or 3 cases. I do not say there are no chances of improvement. Certainly there is, and we are wiser after the experience. I would like to take the case of a contractor at Shillong. In 1950 the original contract came into operation and we had a dispute. The contractor failed to carry out the work allotted to him and, therefore, the work had to be completed by our own efforts. We, therefore, claimed from the contractor Rs. 4,700 and odd. The contractor put a counter claim to the extent of Rs. 6,700 We had no other alternative except to go in for arbitration. The arbitrator ultimately decided that the Government had to pay the contractor only Rs. 1,032 But, really speaking, we saved about Rs 500 in this contract.

Mr. Chairman: Does the arbitrator not assign any reason?

Sardar Majithia: No. That was one of the drawbacks in the past. The arbitrator used to give a lump sum award. But that has now been changed. Now he has to give an award item-wise. So, this error will not be there, because he will have to give his award on every item.

Mr. Chairman: That is right. But do they not assign any reason for the award?

Sardar Majithia: No, just the award.

I will now refer to another case, a compromise case for Rs. 95,000. In that case, the contractor claimed Rs. 1,59,000. This was for a contract entered into in 1946, before we achieved independence. Subsequently, as the House knows, a number of officers, who were in service at that time, were called back to England. Now it is for these misdeeds—I should not say misdeeds—it is for the contracts entered into at that time that we are answerable. There we have to get hold of those officers from wherever they are—some are in Australia, some in England and some in Canada—give passage money and all that and possibly incur very much more than the amount involved. So, on the advice of the Law Ministry, we agreed to the compromise. We agreed to a compromise at Rs. 95,000 instead of Rs. 1,59,000.

So, it is not as if every case we are to blame. In certain cases the contractors did bad work. But, at the same time, I would like to mention that it is not all the contractors who act like that. Some of them, rather most of them, are doing jolly good work. Shri Bhakt Darshan, in a passing reference, gave praise for the auditorium built by a contractor, designed by us. He completed the work in 35 days. It is a very good work, rather a record, to our entire satisfaction. And there are no disputes about it. So, all the contractors are not bad. It is only a handful that give trouble. We come across them in every walk of life. So, we should not take it as an example and say all the contractors are bad. I have nothing more to say.

श्री आविद अली : माननीय सभापति जी, माननीय मेम्बर श्री भक्त दर्शन ने रदर्शनी में जो हमारा लेबर सेक्शन है उस का जिक्र करते हुए फरमाया कि अगर वहां हिन्दी होती तो अच्छा था। लेकिन शायद उन का ध्यान इस तरफ नहीं गया है कि इस पेविलियन में हर वह चीज जो इंगलिश में लिखी गई है, साथ-साथ हिन्दी में भी लिखी गई है।

Shri Narayanankutty Menon: Can an hon. Minister reply in Hindi?

Mr. Chairman: An objection is being made to the speech being in Hindi.

Shri Narayanankutty Menon: There is no objection, sentimental or otherwise to an hon. Minister speaking in Hindi. But if it is in English, some of us also can follow it.

Shri Abid Ali: I think there is no objection if I speak in Hindi

मैं अर्ज कर रहा था कि जहां तक प्रदर्शनी की उपयुक्तता का सम्बन्ध है, उस के बारे में तो तमाम माननीय सदस्यों ने और श्री डी० सी० शर्मा साहब ने भी फरमाया कि वह बहुत अच्छी है, सब उसे पसन्द करते हैं, उपयोगी है, जरूरी है और मुल्क को भी उस से काफी फायदा हो रहा है क्योंकि दूसरे मुल्कों के भी तमाम लोग उसे देख रहे हैं ।

मैं उन कुछ बातों के बारे में भी अर्ज करना चाहता हूं जिन को मेरे बहुत अच्छे दोस्त, सामने वालों ने कहा है । जिस तरीके से उन्होंने अपनी बातों को कहा, जितनी नाराजगी से कहा, जिस परेशानी से कहा, उस से मालूम होता है कि कुछ सच्ची और जरूरी बातें मुल्क में की गई हैं, तभी वह ज्यादा नाराज हुए हैं । वह तो नाराज होंगे ही । जहां तक उन की नाराजगी और हमारे अमल का ताल्लुक है, वह दो चीजें हैं— पूर्व और पश्चिम । कभी-कभी जब वह खुश हो जाते हैं तो मैं घबरा जाता हूं कि कहीं मैं ने गलती तो नहीं की है । उसूल गलत, रास्ता गलत, तरीका गलत ।

Shri Narayanankutty Menon: There is no point in looking at this side of the House.

Shri Vasudevan Nair (Thiruvella): We do not understand anything.

श्री आबिद अली : इसी लिहाज से उन्होंने इन्दौर के बारे में तमाम चीजें कही हैं । हिन्दुस्तान की जनता का खुद को प्रतिनिधि कहते हैं, उस में काम करते हैं, बोलते भी हैं, लेकिन फिर भी उस की जबान से अलग रहना चाहते हैं । ताज्जुब की बात है । खैर मेरी अर्ज यह थी कि इन्दौर में मैंने जो कुछ कहा वह सब कुछ लिखा तो गया नहीं । जिस तरीके से पार्लियामेंट में जो बात कही जाती है उस को शब्द ब शब्द लिखा जाता है, उस तरह से पब्लिक मीटिंग में तो होता नहीं है ।

16.21 hrs.

[PANDIT THAKUR DAS BHARGAVA in the *Chair*]

वहां तो यह सवाल खड़ा हुआ, किसी ने कोई बात पूछी उस का जवाब मैंने दे दिया । उस में कैरल गवर्नमेंट के बारे में सवाल आया और वहां की टेक्स्टाइल मिल और इदौर के बेननो में सरखामिनी की गई, तो मैंने कह दिया । उन्होंने पूछा कि वहां की टेक्स्टाइल मिल किस की मालिकी है । मैंने कहा गवर्नमेंट की । उस में कोई नाराजगी की बात नहीं है । और अगर सच्ची बात कहने में कोई गुनाह है तो ऐसा गुनाह मैं रोज करूंगा ।

श्री भक्त दर्शन : मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि जो भाषण श्री बनर्जी ने दिया था, जिस का जवाब मंत्री जी दे रहे हैं, चूंकि वह अंग्रेजी में था और जिन को वह सुनाना चाहते हैं वे उस को अंग्रेजी में सुनना चाहते हैं, इसलिये अगर मंत्री जी अंग्रेजी में बोलें तो अच्छा है ।

Dr. B. Gopala Reddi: It is not Shri Banerjee alone. Anyhow, Shri Banerjee is not here.

Mr. Chairman: He can speak in any language he pleases.

श्री आबिद अली : मेहरबानी । मैं यह अर्ज कर रहा था कि वह तो हैं ही नहीं, वह तो चले गये । बात यह है कि हमेशा ऐसे लोग मैदान छोड़ कर बहुत जल्दी भाग जाया करते हैं । तो यह तो एक मामूली चीज है । तो मैं यह अर्ज करता हूं कि मैं क्या करूं ?

[श्री आबिद अली]

झूठ बोलू, गलत बोलू बेईमान हो जाऊ। अगर मुझे यह लगता है कि कम्यूनिस्ट और कम्यूनिज्म एक खतरा है इस मुल्क के लिये तो मैं यह कहता रहूगा हमेशा कहूगा हर एक मजदूर को

Shri Vasudevan Nair: Sir, the hon Deputy Minister was saying that Shri Banerjee has gone out So, there is no use in his speaking

Mr. Chairman: I cannot force him to speak in English

Shri Narayanankutty Menon: You can request him

Mr. Chairman: He is speaking simple Hindi

Shri Narayanankutty Menon: In order to understand simple Hindi, at least some Hindi must be understood, otherwise how can we understand it?

Mr. Chairman: They are objecting to it They are submitting that they are not fully understanding what the hon Minister is saying After all what is said in this House is for the benefit of all the hon Members present here So, if they make a request, it is for the hon Minister to see whether he is understood or not and speak in a manner in which he is fully understood so that hon Members may benefit by what he says

Shri Vajpayee: There are many hon Members who do not understand English

श्री आबिद अली हिन्दी में उनका कह लू फिर अंग्रेजी में बोलूगा।

श्री वाल्मीकी (बुलन्दशहर—रक्षित—अनुसूचित जातियां) सभापति जी हिन्दी में ही बोलना चाहिये इंग्लिश में झगड़ा ज्यादा बढ़ेगा।

Shri D. C. Sharma: If he speaks in English some of us will not understand it

Shri Narayanankutty Menon: God save students of Punjab University!

श्री आबिद अली मैं अर्ज कर रहा था कि इतना हिन्दी में कह दू फिर अंग्रेजी में बोलूगा

"गुजर चुकी तिरी किश्ती, हजार तूफा से,
हनूज हसरते तूफा नही तो कुछ भी नही।"

हम इन्कलाबी है, हम ने बहुत से तूफान देखे है और हमेशा तूफान देखते रहेंगे। हसरत हमारी यही है कि हमेशा तूफान का मुकाबला करते रहे, और उन मे यह भी एक तूफान है।

(At this stage some hon Members were seen leaving the House).

अब तो वे जा ही रहे है अच्छा ही है। हिन्दी और हिन्दुस्तानी हर चीज मे हर हिन्दुस्तान की चीज मे यह हजरात घबराते है उन को सब चीजें परदेशी ही पसन्द रहेंगी। तो मेरी अर्ज यह थी कि तूफान हमेशा रहना चाहिये यानी इन्कलाब होना चाहिये और इन्कलाब करना चाहिये।

श्री डी० सी० शर्मा लेकिन बहुत भी नही होना चाहिये।

श्री आबिद अली कभी कभी आवरडोज की जरूरत होती है।

तो मेरी अर्ज यह थी कि अगर इस मुल्क मे हमारे मजदूर भाई पूरा सहयोग न दे तो हमारी प्लैन कामयाब नही हो सकती, यह हर एक जानता है। इस के लिये हम कोशिश करते है। यह बात भी सच है कि हमारे यहा के मजदूर कम्यूनिस्ट नही है। कही कही के मजदूर कुछ वक्त के लिये गलत असर मे चले जाते है। उन मजदूरो को उस गलत असर मे बचाना एक जरूरी चीज है। जब जब मौका आता है हम उस की कोशिश करते है। अगर इस के अमल में मजदूरो को सच्ची बातें बताने के दौरान हमारे कुछ दोस्त नाराज हो जाते हैं तो उन की खुशी।

श्री डी० चं० शर्मा : मजदूरों को ही नहीं, हम को भी अच्छी बातें बतलानी चाहियें ।

श्री आबिद अली : मेरी इन्दौर की स्पीच का जिक्र करते हुए मेरे मुकाबिल वालों ने कहा कि जो कोड आफ काडक्ट बना है, मैंने उस के खिलाफ कहा है । मैं माफी मांगूगा यहां और बाहर, हर जगह, अगर मैं ने कोड के किसी हिस्से की मुखालिफत की हो, या उस के खिलाफ कोई काम किया हो । मैं सुनने, समझने और माफी मागने के लिये तैयार हू ।

अब यह कहना कि यह हजरात फाइव इअर प्लैन की कामयाबी चाहते है, इस तरह पर उन्होंने फरमाया और बहुत अच्छी तरह मैं ने सुना, सुनते हुए बहुत अच्छा लगता है, मीठा लगता है लेकिन जब हम अमल को देखते है तो उस के खिलाफ लगता है, और इसी वजह से वह नाराज है कि वह जो कह जाते है, वादे कर जाते है और उस पर जिस तरह से अमल करते है उस की सरखामी होती है । बड़ा फर्क लगता है । इस फर्क को हम समझाने की कोशिश करते है, तो इस की वजह से अगर यह मेहरबान हजरात नाराज हो जायें तो मुझे उस की सजा देने की कोशिश न करें क्योंकि मैं गुनहगार नही हू ।

मेरे भाई ने जिक्र किया पैविलियन का, एग्जिबिशन का, मोबाइल एग्जिबिशन का । उन को पैविलियन में कोई ऐतराज नही, एग्जिबिशन पर कोई ऐतराज नही, लेकिन चूंकि उन को इसके जरिये से इन्दौर पहुंचना था, इस लिये उन्होंने एग्जिबिशन को मिलाने की कोशिश की और उस को अच्छी तरह से निभाया है उस की मैं कदर करता हूं । लेकिन मुश्किल यह जरूर है कि

"आप से तर्के मोहब्बत हमें मंजूर नहीं,
इस लिये कर्ज रखने का हमारे यहां
दस्तूर नहीं"।

बात यही होती है कि सुन लेते हैं और सब भी कर लेते है, लेकिन जब कर्ज को अदा करने लगते है तो परेशानी हो जाया करती है, लेकिन कर्ज हम नही रखते क्योंकि तर्के मोहब्बत हमें मंजूर नही ।

Shri D C. Sharma: The hon Minister of Labour is a poet today

श्री आबिद अली : हमारे दोस्त ने फरमाया कि मैं डिप्टी मिनिस्टर गवर्नमेंट आफ इंण्डिया का नहीं, बल्कि डिप्टी मिनिस्टर आई० एन० टी० यू० सी० का हूं । शान है, हम आई० एन० टी० यू० सी० में हमेशा रहने वाले हैं । हम काग्रेस वाले है, हम आई० एन० टी० यू० सी० वाले है, हमें फख्र है, हम उस की इज्जत करते है क्योंकि वह हिन्दुस्तान के मजदूरों की खिदमत करती है । काग्रेस ने हिन्दुस्तान को आजाद किया और आई० एन० टी० यू० सी० हिन्दुस्तान के लिये सब कुछ हासिल करेगी, जिस के लिये आजादी हासिल की गई है । इस लिये आई० एन० टी० यू० सी० बनी और इस लिये हम उस के बने है और हमेशा हम वहां रहने वाले है । अगर यह चीज हमारे माननीय सदस्यों को नाराज करती है, जैसा कि मैं पहले अर्ज कर चुका हू, तो वह जरूर नाराज होंगे क्योंकि उन का रास्ता दूसरा और आई० एन० टी० यू० सी० का रास्ता दूसरा उन का रास्ता मजदूरों को तबाह करने वाला और हमारी आई० एन० टी० यू० सी० का रास्ता मजदूरों को बनाने का और उस की मारफत हिन्दुस्तान को बनाने का है । तो उन में और हम में काफी फर्क है और यह फर्क कही ला कर मिलाया नही जा सकता । इस लिये मैं ने इस बात की जरा सफाई कर दी है ताकि आइन्दा कभी हमारे मेहरबान जो उस तरफ बैठा करते हैं इन मामलात को गलत तरीके से न

[श्री आबिद अली]

समझें। समझ लें कि दूध क्या है और पानी क्या है। नमक को दूध से अलग रखना पड़ता है नहीं तो वह दूध को खराब कर दे। नमक को दूध में नहीं डाला जा सकता क्योंकि उस हालत में वह दूध नहीं रहेगा।

मेरी उन माननीय सदस्यों से यह गुजारिश है कि मुमकिन है कि आई०एन० टी० यू० सी० की वजह से, उसमें खिदमत करने की वजह से और उन वर्कर्स की ताकत की वजह से मुझे डिप्टी मिनिस्टर आफ लेबर बनाया गया है मैं उनसे गद्दार तो नहीं हो सकता हूं न सिर्फ उन मजदूरों से जो कि आई० एन० टी० यू० सी० में हैं बल्कि हिन्दुस्तान के तमाम अन्य मजदूरों से भी जो कि उसमें नहीं है और जिनका कि वह प्रतिनिधित्व नहीं करती, हालांकि आई० एन० टी० यू० सी० ही मजदूरों की वाहिद नुमायन्दा जमात है और यही सबब है कि जब लेबर कान्फ्रेंसेज और ट्राइपार्टाइट कान्फ्रेंसेज होती हैं और उनमें आई० एन० टी० यू० सी० जो चीज कहती है उसी का समर्थन ए० आई० टी० यू० सी० और हिन्द मजदूर सभा की तरफ से किया जाता है। अन्य मजदूर जमातों की ओर से वहां पर आई० एन० टी० यू० सी० का समर्थन किया जाता है लेकिन बाहर आकर यह पार्टियां उसकी मुखालफत किया करती हैं। उन कान्फ्रेंसेज में जिन में यह जमातें बैठती हैं, वहां पर तो आख की शर्म उन्हें इस बात के लिये मजबूर करती है कि वह आई० एन० टी० यू० सी० जो चीज कहती है उसका वे वहां समर्थन करें। हमारे दोस्त जो ए० आई० टी० यू० सी० और हिन्द मजदूर सभा की तरफ से जाते हैं हालांकि वे वहां पर तो समर्थन करते हैं लेकिन बाहर वे ही लोग पार्टी पालिटिक्स में पड़ कर मजदूरों का शोषण और लूट खसोट करने के जौक के फंदे में फंस जाते हैं तब वे आई० एन० टी० यू० सी० को गालियां दिया करते हैं।

सभापति महोदय, यह जो कुछ मैंने अर्ज किया उसका उस डिमांड से जो कि हाउस के सामने है कोई ताल्लुक नहीं था, न उस स्पीच का ताल्लुक था। मैं तो उस बात का जवाब दे रहा था जिसको कि आपके पहले जो सभापति महोदय कुर्सी पर विराजमान थे और जिन्होंने कि उन माननीय सदस्य को वह सब कहने की इजाजत दी इसलिये मुझे मौका मिल गया कि थोड़ी और सफाई कर दूं। मुमकिन है कि वह नाराज हो गये हों लेकिन मुझे उनको जवाब देना पड़ा, मजबूरी थी।

Dr B. Gopala Reddi: Sir, there are two Demands relating to the Ministry of Finance: Opium and Loans to States Both the subjects have been raised in the discussions. I would like to say a few words on these two matters.

It is not true to say that we are trying to keep opium for internal consumption We are a party to the International Conference and according to the phased programme that we have adopted, a 10 per cent cut every year is being implemented right from 1949. In the year 1959, there will be a complete elimination of opium consumption in the country except for the addicts, who are under medical certificate given some little opium. Otherwise, so far as internal consumption of opium is concerned, in 1959 it will be completely stopped Therefore, there is no question of trying to keep more opium for internal consumption. As a matter of fact, it is used for alkaloids and other medicinal purposes We are trying to export it to other countries. Other countries also demand it. We are trying to procure as much as possible and export it for medicinal purposes. Our exports have been on the increase. It was 204 tons in 1950-51; it was 411 tons in 1956-57. The price also, we are trying to get somewhat more than in 1955-56. We used to get 1 26 dollars for a unit of

morphine in 1956, now it is 1.45 dollars. We are getting Rs 3 3 crores on the export of opium. Hon. Members will recall that the sanctioned grant for opium in the current year is Rs 2 42 crores. Now, we are asking for a supplementary demand of Rs 28 lakhs This is only meant to procure what was being offered by the cultivators to the Government Under the law, the cultivators cannot sell it to anybody else except to the Government When they have surrendered more opium to the Government, we are under an obligation to buy whatever is offered to us In the previous years, they were giving about 6 pounds or something like that per bigha Now, they give about 7 pounds or so because there was a bumper crop The anti-smuggling activities also have prevented smuggling and they offer more per bigha So, we had to buy more opium so that we can export it to other countries

Shri V P. Nayar: Which is the country which consumes the largest quantity of this morphine?

Dr. B Gopala Reddi It is not for internal consumption It is for medicinal purposes

Shri V. P. Nayar. I am not concerned about it Morphine is not used for medicinal purposes only, but also to manufacture other drugs like herom which are administered for unholy purposes

Dr. B Gopala Reddi: I do not know about unholy purposes As far as I am concerned, we are trying to export it for reasonable purposes, for legitimate purposes and also perhaps for holy purposes We are getting Rs 3 3 crores under this head

श्री भक्त दर्शन : यह हमारे देश की जो अफीम है, उसको कौन से देश के लोग ज्यादा पसन्द करते हैं और वह कहां कहा जाती है ?

Shri V. P. Nayar: America

Dr. B. Gopala Reddi: I do not know; I think it goes to European countries I am not quite sure which country is taking more It is not for oral consumption, but for medicinal purposes We are obliged to come forward with a Supplementary Demand for Rs 28 lakhs Having sanctioned Rs 2 42 crores in the original Budget, I suppose hon Members will not stinge to give us another Rs 28 lakhs for this very purpose

With regard to assistance to States, this point is being raised repeatedly There seems to be some impression that the Centre is favouring certain States and not favouring all the States on a uniform basis The Planning Commission takes elaborate steps with regard to consultation with the State Governments The Finance Ministers, the Chief Ministers and a number of officers come year after year as though on a pilgrimage to the banks of the Jumna There are every day consultations with every State Government and after a lot of negotiations, they fix up a certain amount to be given for Plan expenditure, both as a grant and as a loan also There are other items of assistance which are given for non-plan expenditure Even last time, I think a Member from Punjab complained that Punjab is not being treated properly and some other States are being given a favoured treatment, etc Today, we have heard about U.P Shri S M Banerjee has raised the question of U P, Eastern U P, Hydro-electric projects and things like that I have figures of the amounts which are being given to the States as loans and as grants also towards Plan expenditure This does not include items of non-plan expenditure which are given for teachers' allowances, dearness allowances, etc That is a different matter As far as the Plan expenditure is concerned, I have got figures for all the 14 States Shall I read out for the Punjab and the U.P? U P loan assistance is Rs 20 08 crores; grant assistance 10 57 crores, making a total of Rs 30 65 crores in 1958-59 As far as the Punjab is concerned, it is Rs 14 68 crores as loans, Rs 4.83

[Dr B. Gopala Reddi]

crores as grants, making a total of Rs. 19.21 crores If you take *per capita*, I am sure, the Punjab assistance is more than the U P assistance There are other States also: the southern States and Eastern States Perhaps every State Government must be feeling in the same way that they are not getting enough assistance from the Central Government. The difficulties of the Centre are there In spite of our best efforts, we have to resort to deficit financing Last year, we had to go in for Rs 459 crores as deficit financing and this year, it may also be anything between Rs 250 and 300 crores It is not right that we go on incurring deficit financing and giving assistance to the State Governments The Planning Commission always insists that the State Governments should raise their own resources by additional taxation, by retrenchment, etc I am sorry to say, while certain States have fulfilled their promise to the Planning Commission, some other States have not fulfilled their promise It is not a matter that we should go into at great length at this stage But, it is not a fact that either U P or Punjab is being discriminated against by the Centre with regard to loan assistance or grants If Bhakra-Nangal is an All-India project, every other project is an All-India project It is not as if Bhakra-Nangal alone belongs to All-India Every project, it may be Neyveli, it may be an industrial project, it may be a hydro-electric project, these do not belong to any particular State They belong to the entire country They are all assets which our country can be proud of. Therefore, we cannot look at them from that point of view Certainly we are not discriminating against Punjab or U P, the southern States or the Eastern States As far as possible, we are trying to assist them

श्री भक्त दर्शन १७ करोड ५० लाख रुपये की श्रीमान् क्या ब्रेक अप बता सकते हैं ?

Dr. B. Gopala Reddi: This sum of Rs. 17 crores, the State Governments have incurred the expenditure It is being made good in the present year. It was done after the Budget was framed They could not take a decision earlier This amount of Rs 17 crores was spent by the State Governments previously and it is being reimbursed according to old promises. So, it is not pertaining to this year.

So, I beg the hon Members not to go with the impression that the Centre is against Punjab or U P On the other hand, there is a feeling in the southern States that the northern States are getting more It is not also a fact

Shri V. P. Nayar: Fact is a fact

Mr. Chairman: The question is:

"That the respective supplementary sums not exceeding the amounts shown in the third column of the order paper be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1959, in respect of the following demands entered in the second column thereof

Demands Nos 31, 59 and 72"

The motion was adopted

16.41 hrs.

DELHI RENT CONTROL BILL

Mr. Chairman: We now take up further discussion on the Delhi Rent Control Bill Shri Vajpayee was on his legs He may continue his speech.

श्री वाजपेयी (बलरामपुर): सभापति महोदय, मकान किरायों पर नियंत्रण करने के लिए जो यह विधेयक लाया गया है, मुख्यत: उसके दो उद्देश्य हैं । एक तो

स्टैन्डर्ड रेंट तय करना और दूसरे किरायेदारों की बेदखली रोकना। मुझे यह देखकर खेद हुआ है कि इस विधेयक के अन्तर्गत किरायेदारों की बेदखली के सम्बन्ध में जो सी धाराएं रखी गई हैं, वे पुराने कानूनों से कुछ अधिक हैं और व्यापक हैं। सबसे बड़ी बात जिसकी कि ओर मैं मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहूंगा वह यह है कि इस विधेयक की ५५वी धारा अर्थात् क्लाज ५५ में, ऐसे किरायेदारों को जो कि दिल्ली टेनेन्ट्स टेम्पोरेरी प्रोटेक्शन ऐक्ट १९५६ के अन्तर्गत आते हैं, उनको अधिकार दिया गया है कि अगर वे पहले बेदखल कर दिये गये हों और उनके खिलाफ डिग्री हो गई हो तो उनकी डिग्री के मामले को दिल्ली टेनेन्ट्स टेम्पोरेरी प्रोटेक्शन ऐक्ट १९५६ के अन्तर्गत फिर से रिओपेन किया जा सकेगा। अब ऐसे हजारों किरायेदार हैं जिन्हें किराया न देने के अपराध में अथवा कुछ छोटे-मोटे अन्य कारणों से जिनके खिलाफ डिग्री हो गई थी, लेकिन बाद में कुछ आपस में कम्प्रोमाइज हो गई और वह नियमित रूप से किराया देने लगे, वे उन्हीं मकानों में अभी तक बसे हैं, लेकिन अगर यह कानून पास हो गया और उसमें इस तरीके का संशोधन नहीं किया गया कि दिल्ली अजमेर रेंट कंट्रोल ऐक्ट १९५२ के अन्तर्गत जिन किरायेदारों के खिलाफ डिग्री हुई हो, उन्हें बेदखल न किया जाय, तो मैं समझता हूं कि यह उन किरायेदारों के साथ बड़ा अन्याय होगा। ५५ वी धारा में इस तरह की छूट दी गई है मगर यह छूट केवल दिल्ली टेनेन्ट्स टेम्पोरेरी प्रोटेक्शन ऐक्ट १९५६ के अर्थ में जो बेदखल किये गये हैं, उन्हीं को दी गई है। मेरा निवेदन यह है कि इस छूट को बढ़ाना चाहिए और दिल्ली अजमेर रेंट कंट्रोल ऐक्ट १९५२ के अन्तर्गत जिन किरायेदारों के खिलाफ बेदखली की डिगरियां हुई हैं मगर जो किरायेदार अभी तक बेदखल नहीं किये गये, ऐसे फैक्ट नहीं किये गये और जो नियमित रूप से किराया दे रहे हैं, उनको बेदखल नहीं करना चाहिये, इस सम्बन्ध में सदन् के बहुत से माननीय सदस्यों ने एक संशोधन उपस्थित किया है और मैं समझता हूं कि सरकार उस संशोधन को स्वीकार कर लेगी।

यदि यह सम्भव न हो कि उनकी बेदखली या उनकी जो डिग्री हुई है, उसको रोक दिया जाय, उनकी बेदखली खत्म कर दी जाय तो मेरा निवेदन है कि ५५वीं धारा के अन्तर्गत जो उस डिग्री को रिओपेन् करने की सुविधा दी गई है, वही सुविधा दिल्ली अजमेर रेंट कंट्रोल ऐक्ट १९५२ के अन्तर्गत पड़ने वाले मामलों पर भी लागू होनी चाहिए।

बेदखली के सम्बन्ध में और भी धाराएं हैं। जैसे यदि कोई किरायेदार ६ महीने तक अपना मकान खाली रखे तो उसको बेदखल किया जा सकता है। मैं समझता हूं कि किसी किरायेदार को बेदखल करने की सबसे बड़ी कसौटी यह होनी चाहिये कि वह समय पर किराया देता है या नहीं। अगर कोई किरायेदार किसी विशेष कारण से, उदाहरण के लिए वह जेल में हो, या अस्पताल में हो, ६ महीने तक मकान उसको खाली रखने के लिए बाध्य होना पड़ता है किन्तु वह किराया नियमित रूप से देता जाता है तो मैं समझता हूं कि उसको मकान से निकाला नहीं जाना चाहिए। ६ महीने की यह अवधि मेरी समझ में कम है और उसको बढ़ाने पर विचार किया जाय।

१४वीं धारा के सब-सेक्शन (ई) में जिसके कि सम्बन्ध में पहले भी काफी विवाद होता रहा है, उसमें यह व्यवस्था की गई है कि अगर मकान मालिक अपने रहने के लिए या अपने परिवार के किसी ऐसे सदस्य के रहने के लिए जो उस पर निर्भर करता है, अगर उसे अधिक मकान की जरूरत हो, तो वह मकान को खाली

[श्री बाजपेयी]

करा सकता है यदि उसे और कोई स्थान रहने के लिए नहीं मिलता । मेरा निवेदन यह है कि इसमें जो शब्दावली रखी गयी है उसमें पुराने कानूनों के अन्तर्गत भी बहुत विवाद हुआ करता था, और जो आंकड़े मकान मालिकों और किरायेदारों ने प्रवर समिति के सामने रखे हैं उनसे भी यह प्रकट होता है कि मकान मालिक और किरायेदार में अगर किसी बात पर सबसे अधिक झगड़ा होता है जो कि अदालत तक जाता है तो वह यही है कि मकान मालिक को बोनाफाइडी परपज के लिए अपने मकान की आवश्यकता है । अब इस विधेयक के अन्तर्गत यह व्यवस्था की गयी है कि मकान मालिक अपने लिए या अपने परिवार के लिए मकान खाली करा सकता है अगर खुद उसको रहने की जरूरत है । अब सवाल यह होता है कि किरायेदार जो मकान मालिक को जानता नहीं, जो उसके परिवार के सदस्यों से परिचित नहीं, उसके ऊपर यह भार डाला जाता है कि वह इस सम्बन्ध में आपत्ति खड़ी करे । मैं समझता हूं यह ठीक नहीं है । १९४७ के कानून के अन्तर्गत मकान मालिक से यह पूछा जाता था कि उसको अधिक जगह क्यों चाहिए या जब उसको अधिक जगह की जरूरत थी तो उसने मकान किराये पर क्यों दिया । अब अगर किसी के परिवार के सदस्य बढ़ते है, मकान मालिक के परिवार के सदस्य बढ़ते हैं, तो यह मकान मालिक के लिए तो बड़ी प्रसन्नता की बात हो सकती है, मगर किरायेदार के लिए दुःख की, कष्ट की बात नहीं होनी चाहिए । और यदि परिवार के सदस्य बढ़ते है तो उनके लिए वह मकान मालिक अलग स्थान प्राप्त करे जैसे कि किरायेदार को करना पड़ेगा । उदाहरण के लिए यदि किरायेदार के परिवार के सदस्य बढ़ जायें तो क्या मकान मालिक उसको और जगह देगा । वह जगह नहीं देगा । लेकिन क्योंकि उसका मकान है और वह अपने परिवार के सदस्यों की संख्या अनाप शनाप बढ़ता जा रहा है, सरकार के इस प्रचार के बावजूद कि परिवार नियोजन होना चाहिए, तो उसकी मुसीबत किरायेदार को क्यों झेलनी पड़े । मेरा निवेदन यह है कि इसमें सारा बोझ किरायेदार के ऊपर डाला गया है। अब इसमें जो शब्दावली रखी गयी है उसे आप देखें । इसमें यह कहा गया है :

"(e) that the premises let for residential purposes are required *bona fide* by the landlord for occupation as a residence for himself or *for any member of his family dependent on him*, if he is the owner thereof, or for any person for whose benefit the premises are held and that the landlord or such person has no other *reasonably* suitable *residential* accommodation;"

"रीजनेबली सूटेबिल एकोमोडेशन" इसकी व्याख्या अनेक झगड़ों को जन्म देगी । सवाल यह है कि मकानों की कमी है । तो तंगी में रहने के लिए मकान मालिक के जो परिवार के अधिक सदस्य हैं उनको भी तैयार रहना चाहिए । मगर दिखायी ऐसा देता है कि परिवार के सदस्य मकान मालिक के बढ़ेंगे और उनकी उनकी इच्छा के अनुसार "रीजनेबली सूटेबिल एकोमोडेशन" उपलब्ध नहीं होगी, और उसका परिणाम किरायदार को भुगतना पड़ेगा । मेरा निवेदन है कि इस धारा के इस उपबन्ध के सम्बन्ध में भी सरकार को फिर से विचार करना चाहिए।

इस बारे में जिस बात की ओर सरकार का ध्यान मकान मालिकों और किरायेदारों ने भी आकृष्ट किया और जिसके सम्बन्ध में इस विधेयक में कोई पक्की व्यवस्था नहीं की गयी है, वह यह है कि मकान मालिक किरायेदार

से अपना मकान खाली कराने के लिए झूठ-मूठ अपना मकान बेच देते हैं। बेचते नहीं हैं मगर कानूनी तौर पर ऐसा दिखायी देता है कि उन्होंने मकान बेच दिया और जिसको मकान बेचा जाता है वह उस मकान को खाली कर ता है, और फिर वह उस मकान को दूसरे किरायेदार को देता है। जो एवीडेंस सिलेक्ट कमेटी के सामने रखी गयी उसमें एक ऐसा भी उदाहरण था कि एक मकान मालिक ने एक ही दिन अपना मकान, जिसका किराया पहले ४५ रुपया था उसको बेच दिया और बाद में जिसको बेचा उसने मकान मालिक के यहा उसको मारगेज कर दिया और किराया ५५ रुपया हो गया। ऐसा उदाहरण एवीडेंस के दूसरे पेज पर दिख यी देता है। मैं यह जानना चाहूंगा कि इस प्रकार की फिक्टीशस सेल्स को रोकने के लिए इस विधेयक में क्या व्यवस्था की गयी है। किरायेदारो को उजाड़ने के लिए, जिन किरायेदारो को मकान मालिक नही चाहता उन्हें बेघरबार करने के लिए इस तरह झूठमूठ मकान बेचे जायेंगे और इसका दुष्परिणाम किरायेदार को भुगतना पड़ेगा। इस बारे से इस विधेयक में उपयुक्त संशोधन की बहुत बडी आवश्यकता है।

इस विधेयक के अन्तर्गत अगर कोई मकानमालिक किरायेदार की बिजली या पानी या जीवन की जो अन्य आवश्यकतायें है उनको बन्द कर दे या काट दे तो उसको दंड का भागी बनाया गया है, मगर वह दड इतना नाम का है कि उससे किरायेदार की रक्षा हो सकेगी इसके सम्बन्ध में मुझे आशंका है। और जो किरायेदार हथकंडे अपनाते है उनका इसमें विचार नहीं किया गया है। उस सम्बन्ध में जो धारा में भाषा है उसके मुताबिक किरायेदार स्वय या किसी के द्वारा अगर बिजली कटाये या नल का पानी बन्द करावे, तो वह दंड का भागी होता है लेकिन अगर वह समय पर किराया अदा न करे बिजली का या पानी का और किरायेदार का पानी बन्द हो जाये या बिजली कट जाये तो वह तो इस धारा की जो भाषा है उसके अन्तर्गत नहीं आता। अगर चार पांच किरायेदार हैं और उनमें एक किरायेदार बिजली का बिल नहीं चुकाता तो उसके कारण बाकी के चार किरायेदारों की बिजली भी कट सकती है। यद्यपि इस सम्बन्ध में भी कुछ सुधार किया गया है मगर मैं समझता हूं यह पर्याप्त नही है। अगर यदि पानी और बिजली बन्द कर दिये जायें तो ज्यादा से ज्यादा ५० रुपया जुरमाना रखा गया है जो कि बहुत थोडा है। प्रवर समिति के सामने यह कहा गया था और मैं इसको दुहराना चाहता हूं कि अगर मकान मालिक अकारण किरायेदार की बिजली या पानी बन्द करे तो यह कागनिजेबिल आफेंस होना चाहिए। पानी बन्द करना यह तो बड़ा अपराध है। जल तो जीवन है और अगर जीवन को कोई बन्द करना चाहता है तो वह कठोर दंड का भागी होना चाहिए, और वह दंड ५० रुपया जुरमाना इस विधेयक में रखा गया है। इस अपराध को पुलिस के हस्तक्षेप के योग्य बनाना चाहिए, और इस सम्बन्ध में प्रवर समिति के सामने कहा भी गया था लेकिन दुर्भाग्य से उसने इसे स्वीकार नहीं किया और मुझे लगता है कि हमारी सारी सदिच्छाओ के बावजूद कि किरायेदारो की बिजली बन्द न कर दी जाये और वे अंधेरे में न रहे, उनका पानी बन्द न हो, उनका नातका बन्द न हो, मकान मालिक जब चाहें उनको परेशान न कर सकें, यह विधेयक किरायेदारो के अधिकारों को जो सरक्षण देने के लिए लाया गया है वह संरक्षण यह नही दे सकेगा, और इसमें यह सफल नही होगा।

एक बात मैं मकान मालिक की तरफ से भी कहना चाहता हूं।

श्री नवल प्रभाकर (बाह्य दिल्ली—रक्षित—अनुसूचित जातियां) : क्या मैं माननीय सदस्य से एक सवाल पूछ सकता हूं। उन्होंने अभी कहा कि एक मकान में पांच किरायेदार रहते हैं और उनमें से दो अगर बिजली का बिल पे करने को तैयार नहीं है और तीन रुपया देने को तैयार है तो उस दशा में तो म्युनिसिपल कारपोरेशन कनेक्शन को काटेगा। मकान मालिक इसमें कहां आता है। इसके लिए आप किस व्यवस्था का सुझाव देते हैं?

श्री वाजपेयी : मेरा निवेदन है कि व्यवस्था यह होनी चाहिए कि अगर एक किरायेदार नहीं देता तो दूसरे को उसकी सजा न मिले। इसकी कोई व्यवस्था इसमें नहीं की गयी है। इस बारे में मैंने संशोधन दिया है। माननीय सदस्य संशोधनों की सूची पढ़ कर देख सकते हैं।

तो मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि पुराने कानून में न्यूसेंस के लिए एक धारा थी। अगर कोई किरायेदार न्यूसेंस पैदा करे, केवल मकान मालिक ही नहीं तो उसके लिए प्रावीजन था। बहुत से किरायेदार किसी मकान में रहते हों, तो हो सकता है कि एक किरायेदार औरों के लिए न्यूसेंस हो जाये, वह गोरगुल करे, या ऐसी हरकतें करे जो औरों के लिए आपत्तिजनक हों तो उसको बेदखल किया जा सकता था।

एक माननीय सदस्य : और अगर मकान मालिक करे ?

श्री वाजपेयी : मकान मालिक करे तो उसके लिए भी कानून है।

यह जो न्यूसेंस की बात है यह केवल मकान मालिक और किरायेदार इन दोनों के बीच की बात नहीं है। अगर कोई किरायेदार न्यूसेंस पैदा करता है तो वह और किरायेदारों के लिए भी संकट का कारण हो सकता है। इसलिए किरायेदारों के अधिकारों पर कोई छापा मारा जायेगा इस दृष्टि से इस सवाल की ओर नहीं देखना चाहिए। लेकिन इस विधेयक में वह न्यूसेंस वाली धारा निकाल दी गयी है।

अब हम दिल्ली में धीरे-धीरे प्राहिबिशन करने जा रहे हैं। वह कितना सफल होता है यह सवाल अलग है, और मैं उस विवाद में नहीं पड़ना चाहता। हमारी सरकार धीरे-धीरे नशाबन्दी की तरफ कदम बढ़ा रही है। और हमने तो सप्रेशन आफ इम्मारल ट्रेफिक इन विमन भी यहां पर लागू किया है। अब इस कारण से यह आवश्यकता होती है कि इससे सम्बन्धित धारा का विधेयक में समावेश किया जाए। यदि यह कहा जाए कि अगर न्यूसेंस की धारा लाई गई तो यह किरायेदारों के खिलाफ होगा क्योंकि मालिक मकान नुएसेंस की बिना पर किरायेदारों को निकाल देंगे तो मेरा निवेदन है कि १९५२ से लेकर १९५७ तक जितनी बेदखलियों के केस हुए हैं अगर आप उनके आंकड़ों पर गौर करें तो आपको पता चलेगा कि कुल मिलाकर १९,७१४ केस दायर किये गये बेदखलियों के लिए और उनमें से किराया अदा न करने के ७,८११ मामले थे, सब-लैटिंग के ४,२३३, बोनाफाइड परसनल रिक्वायरमेंट के लिए, जो मालिक मकान अपने काम के लिए मकान खाली कराना चाहते थे, उनकी संख्या ४,२७८ थी और दूसरे आधारों पर जो दावे दायर किये गये वे सिर्फ ३,३९२ थे और उनमें जो न्यूसेंस के लिए मकान मालिकों ने किरायेदारों के खिलाफ दावे दायर किये उनकी संख्या केवल २०० थी,

दी थी। यह १९५२ से लेकर १९५७ तक के आंकड़ों का हिसाब है। यह कहना कि अगर नुएसेंस की धारा....

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Member should try to conclude now.

श्री वाजपेयी : मैं अभी समाप्त नहीं कर सका हूं। यह दिल्ली का मसला है और बड़ा अहम मसला है।

Mr. Chairman: He can go on for two minutes more. He has already taken about twenty-five minutes.

Shri Vajpayee: I may be allowed to continue.

Mr. Chairman: Let him continue for two minutes more.

श्री वाजपेयी : मेरा निवेदन यह है कि इस नुएसेंस की धारा का इसमें समावेश किया जाना चाहिये। यह आशंका ठीक नहीं है कि अगर इसका समावेश किया गया...

श्री च० कु० नायर (बाह्य दिल्ली) : ये जो आंकड़े आपने पेश किये है, ये कहां से लिये गये है ?

श्री वाजपेयी : यह नम्बर वही है जो कि प्रवर समिति के सामने आया था और जिसको टेनेंटस एसोसिएशन ने चैलेंज नहीं किया। इसलिए मेरे सामने वही आंकड़ा है और वही मैंने सदन के सामने रख दिया है।

अब एक बात जो कि इक्वैक्यी प्राप्टी से ताल्लुक रखती है, मैं कहना चाहता हूं। बहुत से मकान जो रिहैबिलिटेशन मिनिस्टरी ने सी० पी० डब्ल्यू० डी० से बनवाये और बाद में जिन्हें किराये पर दिया और फिर बेच दिया गया क्लेम्स के अगेंस्ट और वे मालिक मकानों को मिल गये उनमें भी बहुत से किरायेदार रहते हैं। किन्तु इस विधेयक के अन्तर्गत उन सारे मकानों को जो कि एक विशेष समय की सीमा के अन्तर्गत बने थे, स्टैंडर्ड रेंट लागू करने के नियम से मुक्त कर दिया गया है। मैं समझता हूं कि वह जो उन मकानों में रहने वाले किरायेदार हैं उनके प्रति ठीक व्यवहार नहीं होगा। मकान किसी ने बनाये हों, भले ही उनका निर्माण करने वाली रिहैबिलिटेशन मिनिस्ट्री हो लेकिन आज वे व्यक्तिगत मालिकों के कब्जे में हैं, उनमें किरायेदार रहते है और कोई कारण नहीं है कि उन मकानों पर स्टैंडर्ड रेंट लागू न किया जाए और किरायेदारों को मकान मालिकों की इच्छा पर छोड़ दिया जाए।

आखिरी बात जो मैं कहना चाहता हूं यह है कि इस विधेयक के अन्तर्गत जो कंट्रोलर्स नियुक्त किये जा रहे है वे एग्जेक्टिव के द्वारा किये जायेंगे। पुराने विधेयक में यह व्यवस्था थी कि रेंट कंट्रोलर्स ज्यूडिशरी के आधीन थे और उसी में से उनको लिया जाता था। इस विधेयक में उसको एग्जेक्टिव के अन्तर्गत कर दिया गया है। ज्यूडिशरी का अर्थ है सरकार और लोकतंत्र में पार्टी की सरकार जो प्रभावों से चलेगी जो जनता के दबाव से परिचालित होगी। यह शर्त तो लगाई गई है कि उनको कुछ समय तक न्यायदान का अनुभव होना चाहिये या उसको एडवोकेट होना चाहिये, प्लीडर होना चाहिये। मगर मैं समझता हूं कि कंट्रोलर्स की नियुक्ति और उनको दायित्व सीधे हाई कोर्ट के प्रति होने चाहियें, सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट के प्रति नहीं। विधेयक में इस तरह के सुधार की भी बहुत गुंजाइश है।

इसके साथ ही एक बात भी मैं करूंगा कि मकान मालिक जहां बहुत से कारणों से मकान नहीं देते और जिनका शायद इस बिल को बनाते समय विचार नहीं किया गया और न ही प्रवर समिति ने किया है, वह है

[श्री वाजपेयी]

कि जो गैर शादी शुदा लोग हैं उनको मकान मिलना बहुत मुश्किल है और उनको मकान इसलिए नहीं दिया जाता है कि उनकी शादी नही हुई है और शादी उनकी इसलिए नहीं होती है कि उनकी तनख्वाह कम है। यह एक विशस सा सर्किल चल रहा है। मै निवेदन करूंगा कि जो बैचलर्स है उनका भी कुछ खयाल किया जाना चाहिये और अगर बैचलर्स कालोनी बनाई जाए जिसमें एक ही कमरे के मकान हों ...

श्री वी० बं० शर्मा (गुरदासपुर): विडोअर्स कालोनी भी बननी चाहिये।

श्री वाजपेयी: विडोअर्ज का नम्बर बाद मे आयेगा, पहले बैचलर्स के लिए मकान तो बनें, उनको मकान तो मिलें।

श्री नारायणन् कुट्टि मेनन (मुकन्दपुरम्): शर्मा को इसका क्या पता है?

श्री वाजपेयी: मैं चाहता हूं कि सरकार स्वयं मकान बनाने की एक बड़ी योजना अपने हाथ में ले जिसमें कि छोटी आमदनी के लोगों के लिए मकाम बनें। यह मेरा निवेदन है।

17.02 hrs.

REPRESENTATION OF THE PEOPLE (AMENDMENT) BILL

REPORT OF THE SELECT COMMITTEE

Shri Barman (Cooch-Bihar—Reserved—Sch. Tribes): Sir, I beg to present the report of the Select Committee on the Representation of the People (Amendment) Bill, 1958.

BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

THIRTY-THIRD REPORT

Shri Jaipal Singh (Ranchi West—Reserved—Sch. Tribes): Sir, I beg to present the 33rd Report of the Business Advisory Committee.

17.03 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Tuesday, the 16th December, 1958.

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A copy of Notification No. G.S.R. 1119 dated the 29th November, 1958 making certain amendments to the Medicinal and Toilet Preparations (Excise Duties) Rules 1956, was laid on the Table under sub-section (4) of Section 19 of the Medicinal and Toilet Preparations (Excise Duties) Act, 1955.

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Minutes of Twenty-first and Twenty-second sittings were laid on the Table.

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Fifth Report was presented

MESSAGE FROM RAJYA SABHA 4989

Secretary reported a message from Rajya Sabha that at its sitting held on the 9th December, 1958 Rajya Sabha had passed the Chartered Accountants (Amendment) Bill, 1958

BILLS PASSED BY RAJYA SABHA LAID ON THE TABLE 4989

Secretary laid on the Table the Chartered Accountants (Amendment) Bill, 1958, as passed by Rajya Sabha

PETITION REPORTED 4989-90

Secretary reported the receipt of a petition signed by a petitioner in respect of the Delhi Rent Control Bill, 1958, as reported by the Joint Committee

ELECTION TO COMMITTEES 4991—95

(1) Shri B G Mehta moved for the election of one member from among the Members of Lok Sabha to be a member of the Estimates Committee. The motion was adopted

(2) The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur) moved for the election of one member from among the Members of Lok Sabha to be a member of the National Shipping Board The motion was adopted

BILL WITHDRAWN 4996-97

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shri B R Bhagat) moved for leave to withdraw the Life Insurance Corporation (Second Amendment) Bill The motion was adopted

BILLS INTRODUCED 4997—5002

(1) The Appropriation (Railways) No. 4 Bill, 1958.

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Further discussion on the motion to consider the Delhi Rent Control Bill, as reported by the Joint Committee, continued The discussion was not concluded

REPORT OF SELECT COMMITTEE PRESENTED 5134

Shri Barman presented the Report of the Select Committee on the Representation of the People (Amendment) Bill, 1958

REPORT OF BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE PRESENTED 5134

Thirty-third Report was presented

AGENDA FOR TUESDAY, 16TH DECEMBER, 1958—

Consideration and passing of the Appropriation (Railways) No 4 Bill and the Delhi Rent Control Bill, as reported by the Joint Committee